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Reagan pledges support for Sudan

KHARTOUM (R) — U.S. President Reagan Wednesday assured Sudan of Washington's continued backing should the war in neighboring Chad pose a threat to Sudanese security. Mr. Reagan's pledge, contained in a message to Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, came one day after the United States announced it is withdrawing the two AWACS radar planes sent to Sudan to monitor Libyan-backed insurgents in Chad. "I want to reaffirm our deep concern about any threat to the security of Sudan and we propose to review those threats with your government in light of events in Chad," the official Sudan News Agency quoted Mr. Reagan as telling Mr. Numeiri. The aircraft were being withdrawn because "it now appears that for the immediate future such presence is no longer required." But, in an implicit warning to Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, Mr. Reagan was quoted as saying: "We must ensure that all understand that aggression against Sudan will not be tolerated."

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Iraqis destroy 4 "naval targets"

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Wednesday its ships and aircraft had destroyed "four large enemy naval targets" north of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf. An Iraqi military spokesman also told the news agency INA that an Iranian jet had been shot down by air defence units while trying to raid an Iraqi oil terminal in the Gulf. The plane was seen falling into the sea, the spokesman said. He said several "naval targets" had been spotted Wednesday north of Kharg Island heading west towards the Khor Mousa waterway en route to the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini at the head of the Gulf. The vessels were attacked by Iraqi navy ships and warplanes. "The rest of the naval targets fled in panic to avoid our fire, leaving the four destroyed targets in flames to sink in the Gulf waters," the spokesman said.

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King, Queen to visit Far East

AMMAN (Petra) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor plan to visit several Far Eastern countries including China, South Korea and Japan in September, a Royal Palace spokesman said Wednesday. During these visits, in response to invitations from the head of state of these countries, the King will hold talks with their leaders on promoting bilateral ties, the spokesman said.

Klibi meets Assad

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad received Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi Wednesday, the official Syrian News Agency SANA reported. SANA said the meeting, attended by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, discussed the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon in particular. Mr. Klibi unexpectedly arrived in Damascus Tuesday and had talks with Mr. Khaddam Wednesday morning.

McFarlane to meet Italian ministers

ROME (R) — U.S. special Middle East envoy Robert McFarlane will meet Italian Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti Thursday to discuss the Lebanese situation, the ministries said Wednesday. A spokesman for the U.S. embassy said he had no further details of Mr. McFarlane's programme in Italy, nor did he know when the envoy was due to arrive from Beirut.

PLO to open mission in Zambia

LUSAKA (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is to open a diplomatic mission in Zambia later this year, PLO special envoy for Africa Al Herfi Salaman said Wednesday that President Kaunda had agreed to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's request for a mission in Lusaka. Mr. Salaman arrived last weekend to deliver a message to President Kaunda from Mr. Arafat.

Murphy, Israelis discuss Saudi role

TEL AVIV (R) — Saudi Arabia's role in Lebanon was discussed during talks Wednesday between Israeli leaders and Richard Murphy, the newly-designated U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs. Mr. Murphy told reporters his talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir ranged over Middle East issues.

Yugoslav minister meets Sheikh Sa'ad

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's prime minister, Sheikh Sa'ad Al Abdullah Al Sabah, discussed the Iran-Iraq war and other international issues Wednesday with Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Zvonko Dragani. The talks, which also covered bilateral relations, were "successful and useful," a Kuwaiti official said.

Gulf states pledge to work towards healing differences

GCC urges Arab unity

TAIF, Saudi Arabia (R) — Saudi Arabia and its five allied Gulf Arab oil states pledged themselves Wednesday to seek to eliminate current differences in Arab ranks so as to make possible the holding of an Arab summit in Riyadh in November.

The pledge was contained in a communique issued after a three-day meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), a security and economic grouping of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Unofficially translated from Arabic, the communique said the foreign ministers of the GCC members took "a firm stand on eliminating Arab differences to create a suitable atmosphere for the success of the coming Arab summit in November."

The foreign minister of Bahrain, Sheikh Mohammad bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, was asked if he thought differences in the Arab world could be resolved in time for a November summit. "I am hopeful," he replied. "We are trying, from today, to help bring about an Arab consensus."

Delegates in the lobby listed the problems as including disputes between Syria and Iraq, Syria and Jordan, and differences between the Saudis and the Syrians over Lebanon and Yasser Arafat's leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Sheikh Mohammad told reporters the GCC members had discussed the whole range of Middle East issues and had adopted common positions.

News blackout lifted on U.S.-Egypt war games

GEBEL HAMZA, Egypt (R) — American and Egyptian troops opened their controversial joint military manoeuvres in the desert for inspection Wednesday after shrouding earlier phases of the exercises in a news blackout.

Libya, Syria and South Yemen have denounced the manoeuvres, aimed partly at testing the ability of American forces to move fast to an ally's assistance, as detrimental to security in the Middle East.

Reporters invited for the first time to attend the exercises saw waves of American F-14 and F-16 jets, French-built Mirage and Soviet-made MIG-21s sweep over the desert, firing mock targets. Infantry and armoured vehicle personnel practised taking up positions left by a defeated enemy.

Some 220 Egyptian and American soldiers took part in the exercises, codenamed "Bright Star 83," which began earlier this month. A U.S. military spokesman said the manoeuvres were due to be completed in the next few days.

Cubans in Angola remain major obstacle in U.N.-S.African accord on Namibia

CAPE TOWN (R) — United Nations and South African officials said Wednesday they had reached substantial agreement on procedures to bring Namibia (South West Africa) to independence, but the presence of Cuban troops in neighbouring Angola was still a major obstacle.

Foreign Minister P. W. Botha, the chief South African negotiator, said withdrawal of an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 Cuban troops from Angola was the only remaining issue of dispute for South Africa.

"This is an irrevocable commitment on behalf of South Africa... until this happens there can be no withdrawal (by South Africa from Namibia)," he said.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said South Africa's insistence that Cuban troops withdraw from Angola was a precondition for Namibian statehood.

The five countries drew up the settlement plans in 1978. Mr. Botha said the U.S. was negotiating with the Angolans and added "the latest feedback from the Americans is that there is some hope that this (withdrawal) could be achieved."

He said a further round of direct talks between South Africa and Angola was possible after two meetings in the Cape Verde Islands during the last nine months, but added that nothing was immediately planned.

He reacted strongly to suggestions that South Africa might be hindering a withdrawal by aiding anti-government forces in Angola.



THE NEXT MOVE: These commanders, formerly members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) discuss tactics after joining forces loyal to Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat. They fought a brief battle Tuesday with PFLP-GC loyalists in the Baddawi Palestinian refugee camp in northern Lebanon. (A.P. wirephoto)

Lebanon reconciliation plan falters

BEIRUT (R) — President Amin Gemayel's bid to reconcile feuding Lebanese factions suffered a setback Wednesday when right-wing Christian politicians implicitly rejected the move.

Former President Camille Chamoun, chairman of the powerful "Lebanese Front", said the rightist coalition would only take part in reconciliation moves after foreign troops left Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel called for a national reconciliation conference on Aug. 18 after the shelling of Beirut airport by Druze who want a greater say in running of the country.

But Mr. Chamoun said after a meeting of the Lebanese Front: "We welcome dialogue, especially participation in any reconciliation conference, but after the whole of Lebanon is liberated from all occupying foreign gunmen — Palestinian, Syrian and Israeli."

A leader of the main opposition group, the pro-Syrian "National Salvation Front", Tuesday effectively ruled out joining in the peace talks by demanding the cancellation of Lebanon's troop withdrawal accord with Israel.

Arafat warns of 'conspiracy against Arabs'

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat was quoted as saying Wednesday that the Arab Nation is facing a "dangerous conspiracy that threatens its very existence."

In an interview with the Iraqi magazine Alif Baa, Mr. Arafat said: "To the best of my knowledge as a leader with responsibility, I can say that some Arab officials, intentionally or otherwise, are involved in a conspiracy and I warn the Arab Nation to beware of it."

In the interview, Mr. Arafat also said that "the PLO is exposed to a conspiracy considered an extension to that it had to face in Lebanon."

"Recent disputes among Palestinians had been due to interference by certain Arab parties which thought it would be easy to destroy the PLO by issuing orders through their intelligence services," Mr. Arafat said referring to a mutiny in his Fatah commando group. He added that "all the conspiracies hatched against the PLO over the past 100 days had been foiled because the PLO dissidents had finally given up realising that the plot was against the revolution and they should not take part in it."

Mr. Arafat also expressed hope that Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak "will soon take an initiative to remove all the traces that had marred inter-Arab relations following the signing of the Camp David agreement."

Tamils protest against prison massacre

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka's minority Tamils Wednesday staged a strike in their northern stronghold of Jaffna to protest against the killing of 52 Tamils in a Colombo jail nearly a month ago, when ethnic riots swept the island.

All shops closed and transport services came to a standstill in Jaffna during the strike, said a government spokesman.

He said the call for the strike was spread by word of mouth and no organisation had claimed responsibility.

Opposition sources in Jaffna however, said the demonstration was organised by one of the Tamil guerrilla groups fighting for a separate Tamil state.

The government spokesman told reporters that similar strikes had been called in the eastern province towns of Trincomalee and Batticaloa but had not been successful.

The 52 Tamil prisoners, most detained for suspected guerrilla activities, were killed in two separate attacks by other inmates in Colombo's Welikade jail.

Thirty-five were killed on July 25, the day violence erupted in Colombo and elsewhere in the country. The remainder were killed two days later.

The prisoners were beaten and stabbed to death by scores of inmates armed with iron bars and knives, according to evidence given at an inquiry.

The prison chief told the inquiry at least 300 to 400 prisoners had broken out of their cells and attacked the Tamils.

UNRWA to issue new cards in December to refugees in Jordan

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) will start in December issuing new registration cards to Palestinian refugees living in Jordan. UNRWA's relief services department chief, Bernard Mills, said Wednesday.

In an informal meeting between senior UNRWA officials and members of the press at Marka Camp Youth Activities Centre, Mr. Mills also spoke at length about the U.N. agency's relief services and problems facing the organisation which provides services to Palestinian refugees living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, and Arab host countries.

The purpose of Wednesday's meeting, UNRWA Director in Jordan Per Olof Hallqvist explained, was "to establish mutual contacts between UNRWA and media and to brief members of the media on the agency's work."

Mr. Hallqvist pointed out the differences between the responsibilities which are UNRWA's and which are not related to the agency. Basically, "UNRWA provides certain services, such as education, health and welfare services," he said.

He emphasised that these services are rendered to Palestinians regardless whether they live inside the camp or outside as long as they are registered with the U.N. agency.

Employee salaries
From a total of 17,000 UNRWA employees, 5,000 are engaged in Jordan. Ele Faaf, head of UNRWA's administrative department, told the reporters. Of these 5,600 teachers number 4,000, manual workers about 1,000 and the rest made up of employees in other sectors, he said.

Commenting on salaries paid to UNRWA employees, Mr. Faaf pointed out that they are paid according to a comprehensive comparative survey based on average salaries in Jordan. There are now new criteria to fix the salaries for UNRWA employees which are to be implemented soon, Mr. Faaf said.

UNRWA teaching staff refuse to be included in the study because they insist on higher salaries, Mr. Faaf said. Plans are under way to settle the issue, he added.

Speaking on benefits offered to UNRWA employees, Mr. Faaf

(Continued on page 3)

Reagan stresses U.S. role as world 'peacemaker'

SEATTLE, Washington (Agencies) — President Reagan said Tuesday that America's "responsibility as peacemaker" is the "centre piece" of his foreign policy and that this is "most visible" in U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East.

Addressing the American Legion Convention in Seattle, Mr. Reagan said that the pursuit of peace between the Arabs and Israel is a "thorny problem" and U.S. negotiators have "faced serious difficulties over the past two and a half years."

However, the president emphasised, "There has been real progress."

Mr. Reagan said that the Sinai Peninsula was returned by Israel to Egypt in 1982, a step which

"would not have been possible" without a U.S. decision to contribute to the multinational force and observers in Sinai.

"In Lebanon," he pointed out, "Our marines continue to serve alongside their French, British and Italian comrades as we work for the withdrawal of all Foreign forces from that troubled land."

That multinational force, Mr. Reagan said, "strengthens the resolve of the Lebanese government to assume the toughest task of maintaining order."

Mr. Reagan said: "Americans covet no foreign territory and we have no intention of becoming policeman of the world. But, as the most powerful country in the West, we have a responsibility to help our friends keep the peace."

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Honecker details counter-measures

EAST BERLIN (R) — East Germany said Wednesday Soviet bloc counter-measures to Western rearmament would include cruise missiles and longer-range rockets in Warsaw Pact states.

The statement appeared to be the first detailed expansion of a warning issued by Moscow in May that new weapons in response to the NATO plan could be stationed in the countries of its East European allies.

While those countries have not been identified, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, in a disarmament appeal to Moscow and Washington on Monday, indicated they included East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Juergen Todenhoefer, a disarmament expert of West Germany's ruling Christian Democrats, said in a newspaper interview

published Tuesday that Moscow would deploy cruise missiles in the next two years regardless of the outcome of arms talks with the U.S.

Mr. Baehr told journalists after nearly 90 minutes with Mr. Honecker that both agreed the possibilities for an agreement at Soviet-U.S. missile negotiations in Geneva should be fully exploited.

"It will obviously be easier to reach an agreement so long as the stationing has not begun," he said.

Mr. Baehr, who chairs the disarmament subcommittee of the West German lower house of parliament, said it was made clear to him in his talks that the Warsaw Pact would take counter-measures which would threaten not only Europe but also the United States.

MIDDLE EAST

Habre says Libya uses lull to consolidate gains

N'DJAMENA (R) — Chad President Hissene Habre says he fears the current military and diplomatic stalemate in the Chad civil war may enable Libya to consolidate its grip on the country.

In an interview broadcast on Radio Chad Tuesday night, Mr. Habre hinted he might meet rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei to find a solution to the conflict if Libya backing for him were withdrawn.

"The core of the problem lies with (Libyan leader Muammar) Qadhafi's expansionist and hegemonic ambitions over Chad," he said.

But he added: "We endorse any solution which will lead to the return of peace to Chad, the recovery of its territorial integrity and its independence."

That appeared to leave open the possibility of a reconciliation with Mr. Goukouni, whom Mr. Habre described as a "quiescent" while admitting he had "some esteem" for the man he is known to regard as a bitter personal enemy.

Mr. Habre's last statement on the subject last week appeared to rule out talks with Mr. Goukouni when he said Libya was the only possible negotiating partner.

Tuesday he said: "The question is to know if Libya is ready to withdraw from Chad, to liberate the 551,000 square km its army occupies, by what routes and means to find a definitive peace... we agree with any solution leading towards this objective."

"But we fear that the political games, the confusion, the interests, will plunge us into a process permitting Qadhafi not only to consolidate his occupation but to go still further," he added.

The president was speaking after his government said Libyan armour was moving south from the northern rebel base of Faya-Largeau.

Meanwhile, France wants a peaceful negotiated settlement to the Chad conflict, preferably through the framework of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), government spokesman Max Gallo said Wednesday.

Mr. Gallo was speaking to reporters after a regular weekly cabinet meeting, the first since French troops and aircraft arrived in Chad to support Mr. Habre's forces.

French presidential envoy Maurice Faure was in Addis Ababa Wednesday for talks with Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, current chairman of the OAU.

The organisation has taken no overt role so far in the latest seven-week phase of the 17-year-old Chad civil war.

Mr. Gallo said the war was an African affair, and should be settled by Africans, preferably within the framework of the OAU.

France had sent forces to its former colony to allow negotiations from a position of strength, he said.

Mr. Faure, head of the national assembly's foreign relations committee, was secretary of state for foreign affairs in the 1950s.

He left Paris for Ethiopia Tuesday and before leaving told reporters France had been reluctant at first to commit troops and planes to Chad, saying: "We waited for irrefutable proof of foreign military intervention, in this case aggression by Libya."

Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has denied that his forces are in Chad but France, Chad, and the United States have all said his troops, armour and aircraft have actively backed the rebels.

Mr. Gallo confirmed that a large part of Wednesday's cabinet meeting had been devoted to Chad, with the president and his ministers exchanging views on the conflict.

Mr. Gallo said exact details of French policy would be revealed in an interview to be given by Mr. Mitterrand to the influential newspaper Le Monde, and published Thursday.

The despatch of the two airborne radar stations had been a source of tension between Mr. Mitterrand and the Reagan administration.

Defence sources said the regiment had maintained close links with Oman and regularly trained in desert warfare there.

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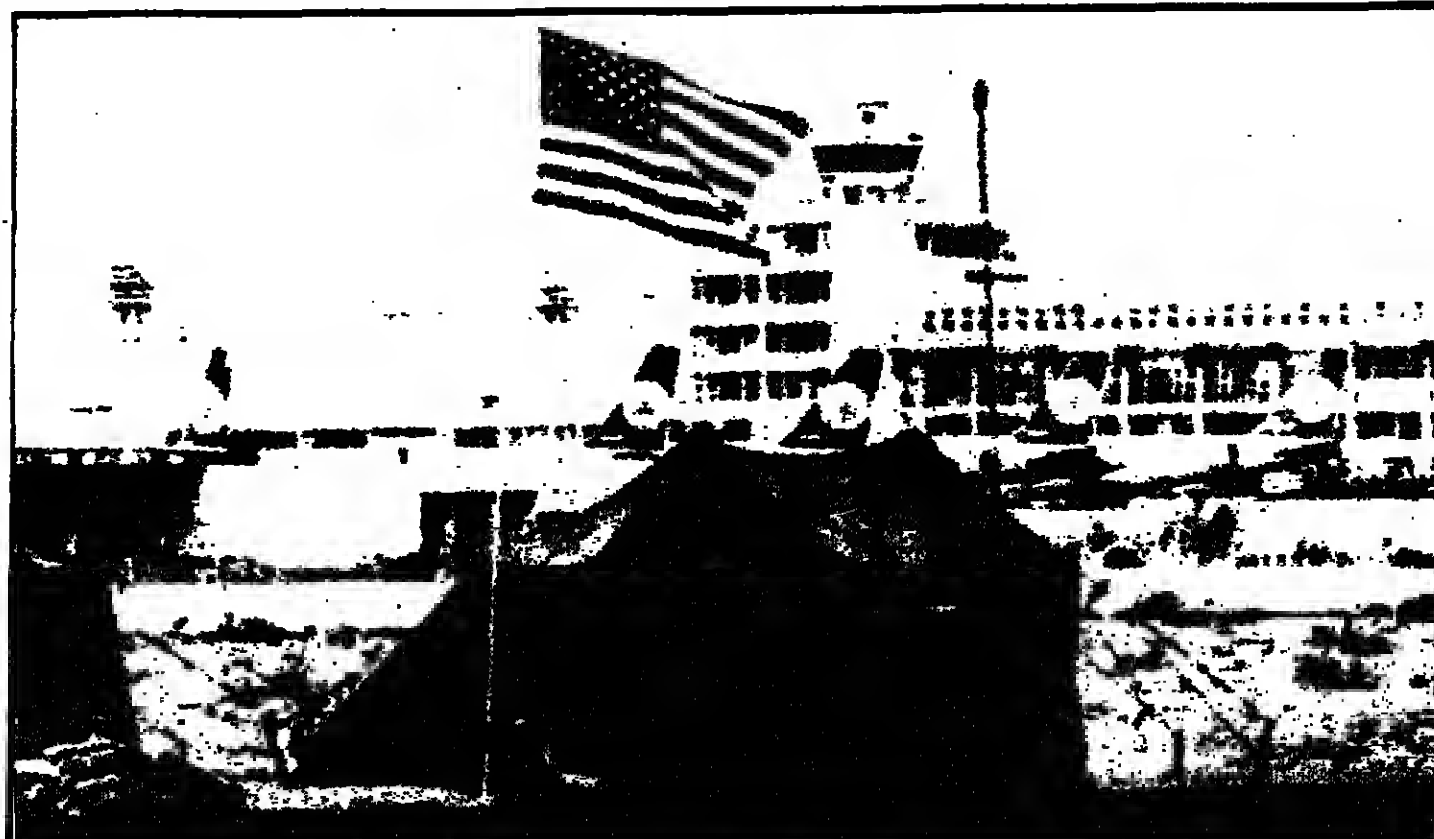
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NO MORE SHELLS: Five Middle East Airlines jetliners wait on the tarmac beyond the U.S. Marine encampment at Beirut airport, which was reopened last week after coming under heavy artillery fire from Druze militias in the Shouf mountains to the south of Beirut. (A.P. wirephoto)

3 out of 15 Turkish contenders approved

ANKARA (R) — Only three Turkish political parties out of 15 contenders had apparently received official approval to contest November general elections when a registration deadline passed Wednesday.

Parties had had until 5 p.m. (13:00 GMT) to meet conditions for contesting the elections — having at least 30 founding members approved by Turkey's ruling generals and organising in at least half the country's 68 provinces.

Although there was no official announcement on who had qualified, it appeared certain only three parties would be permitted to stand.

Spokesman for the three said they had government approval for 30 founders and had established party machines in almost all provinces.

They are the rightist Nationalist Democracy and Motherland parties and the centre-left Populist Party. All have stayed carefully within strict guidelines laid down by the military government. In power since a 1980 coup.

Spokesman for two other front-running parties hit by a military clampdown last week said there was no sign that their last-minute efforts to gain approval had been successful.

The two, the Social Democratic Party (SODEP) and the rightist Correct Way Party, were dealt seemingly fatal blows when the ruling National Security Council (NSC) vetoed 17 of their founding members last Friday.

The two parties had been hit by vetoes several times before and were both left short of the necessary 30 founders, although both had easily met the second condition of organising nationwide.

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Greeks debate ambitious health reform programme

ATHENS (R) — The Greek parliament has begun debating sweeping changes in the country's health system, one of the most ambitious social reforms the socialist government has undertaken since it came to power.

The government wants to turn one of the most private-oriented medical systems in Europe into one where health care is overwhelmingly in the hands of the state, providing every Greek citizen with free medical treatment.

During an overnight parliamentary session speakers for the Pasok (socialist) Party said the new health bill meant the government, elected in 1981 as Greece's first left-wing administration, was keeping one of its basic election promises.

Conservatives of the New Democracy Party attacked articles that provide for the eventual incorporation of over 100 independent health insurance schemes into the state sector, saying

this would limit freedom of choice. The government is hoping the new health system will establish such high standards that the insurance schemes will join it voluntarily, avoiding a confrontation with the state.

The bill says some 400 health centres will be set up and state hospital beds will be increased by 9,500 or 30 per cent.

Private health clinics which get help from the state will face the choice of going public or having their subsidy cut off. No new permits for the establishment of private clinics will be issued.

State hospital doctors will be given a substantial rise in their salaries, but they will also be strictly forbidden to work in the private sector.

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Kabul claims destroying rebel group

MOSCOW (R) — Government troops in Afghanistan have smashed a rebel group operating in Herat Province in a continuing offensive against guerrillas in the country, the official Soviet news agency TASS reported Wednesday.

In a dispatch from Kabul, the agency said a "significant number" of rebels had been captured or killed in the region and in the provincial town of Herat, western Afghanistan.

TASS said: "The operation to liquidate bands of rebels still continues in other Afghan provinces." It said rebels had also been routed in Balkh Province, near the Soviet border.

The agency reported that a large quantity of weapons had been recovered.

Last week TASS said Afghan troops had captured a major rebel base near the border with Pakistan in a surprise attack.

The geographical spread of the reported operations suggested the pro-Moscow Kabul government was trying to sustain a concerted country-wide offensive against the rebels who oppose its rule.

Egypt says cholera cases on the decline

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Minister of Health Mohammad Sabri Zaki said Wednesday that the number of cholera cases had fallen from a record 200 in the past two months to only one case detected four days ago.

Mr. Sabri's statement, in an interview with the weekly Al-Mussawwar magazine, was the first official confirmation of the presence of cholera in Egypt.

Since it broke out last June in Sidi El-Laban, 10 kilometres west of Cairo, it has been referred to as "summer diseases".

Mr. Sabri said that 1,000 suspected cases had been quarantined since the outbreak, caused when sewage from a broken pipe spilled into drinking water.

He made no reference to the death toll, which hospital doctors put at four.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

<div>JORDAN TELEVISION</div> <div>BBC WORLD SERVICE</div> <div>639, 720, 1413 KHz.</div> <div>06:00 Newswatch 06:30 Classical Record Revue 06:45 Financial News 06:55 News 07:00 News Summary 07:15 News 24 Hours 07:45 The World Today 08:00 News 08:15 News Summary 08:30 News 24 Hours 08:45 The World Today 09:00 News 09:15 News Summary 09:30 News 24 Hours 09:45 The World Today 10:00 News 10:15 News Summary 10:30 News 24 Hours 10:45 The World Today 11:00 News 11:15 News Summary 11:30 News 24 Hours 11:45 The World Today 12:00 News 12:15 News Summary 12:30 News 24 Hours 12:45 The World Today 13:00 News 13:15 News Summary 13:30 News 24 Hours 13:45 The World Today 14:00 News 14:15 News Summary 14:30 News 24 Hours 14:45 The World Today 15:00 News 15:15 News Summary 15:30 News 24 Hours 15:45 The World Today 16:00 News 16:15 News Summary 16:30 News 24 Hours 16:45 The World Today 17:00 News 17:15 News Summary 17:30 News 24 Hours 17:45 The World Today 18:00 News 18:15 News Summary 18:30 News 24 Hours 18:45 The World Today 19:00 News 19:15 News Summary 19:30 News 24 Hours 19:45 The World Today 20:00 News 20:15 News Summary 20:30 News 24 Hours 20:45 The World Today 21:00 News 21:15 News Summary 21:30 News 24 Hours 21:45 The World Today 22:00 News 22:15 News Summary 22:30 News 24 Hours 22:45 The World Today 23:00 News 23:15 News Summary 23:30 News 24 Hours 23:45 The World Today 24:00 News</div> <div>FOREIGN CHANNEL</div> <div>18:00 French Programme 19:00 News in French 19:30 Comedy: Three's Company 20:30 News in Hebrew 21:10 Knows Landing 22:00 News in English 22:15 Feature Film: The Brotherhood 23:10 Arabic Play Cont.</div> <div>RADIO JORDAN</div> <div>855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.0 KHz. SW</div> <div>07:10 Morning Show 07:30 News Bulletin 07:40 Morning Show 07:50 News Summary 08:00 Oriental Food 08:10 Morning Show 08:20 News Summary 08:30 Pop Session 08:40 News Summary 08:50 Pop Session 09:00 News Summary 09:10 Pop Session 09:20 News Bulletin 09:30 News Summary 09:40 Pop Session 09:50 News Bulletin 10:00 News Summary 10:10 Pop Session 10:20 News Bulletin 10:30 News Summary 10:40 Pop Session 10:50 News Bulletin 11:00 News Summary 11:10 Pop Session 11:20 News Bulletin 11:30 News Summary 11:40 Pop Session 11:50 News Bulletin 12:00 News Summary 12:10 Pop Session 12:20 News Bulletin 12:30 News Summary 12:40 Pop Session 12:50 News Bulletin 13:00 News Summary 13:10 Pop Session 13:20 News Bulletin 13:30 News Summary 13:40 Pop Session 13:50 News Bulletin 14:00 News Summary 14:10 Pop Session 14:20 News Bulletin 14:30 News Summary 14:40 Pop Session 14:50 News Bulletin 15:00 News Summary 15:10 Pop Session 15:20 News Bulletin 15:30 News Summary 15:40 Pop Session 15:50 News Bulletin 16:00 News Summary 16:10 Pop Session 16:20 News Bulletin 16:30 News Summary 16:40 Pop Session 16:50 News Bulletin 17:00 News Summary 17:10 Pop Session 17:20 News Bulletin 17:30 News Summary 17:40 Pop Session 17:50 News Bulletin 18:00 News Summary 18:10 Pop Session 18:20 News Bulletin 18:30 News Summary 18:40 Pop Session 18:50 News Bulletin 19:00 News Summary 19:10 Pop Session 19:20 News Bulletin 19:30 News Summary 19:40 Pop Session 19:50 News Bulletin 20:00 News Summary 20:10 Pop Session 20:20 News Bulletin 20:30 News Summary 20:40 Pop Session 20:50 News Bulletin 21:00 News Summary 21:10 Pop Session 21:20 News Bulletin 21:30 News Summary 21:40 Pop Session 21:50 News Bulletin 22:00 News Summary 22:10 Pop Session 22:20 News Bulletin 22:30 News Summary 22:40 Pop Session 22:50 News Bulletin 23:00 News Summary 23:10 Pop Session 23:20 News Bulletin 23:30 News Summary 23:40 Pop Session 23:50 News Bulletin 24:00 News Summary</div>	<div>TODAY'S EVENTS</div> <div>CORRECTION</div> <div>"A Human Way of Life" was shown at the British Council on Wednesday at 6:30 p.m., and not on Thursday, as it was erroneously published. The Jordan Times regrets the mistake.</div> <div>CULTURAL CENTRES</div> <div>Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre Library 44371 British Council 36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37009 Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre 26149 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Hays Arts Centre 665195 Hussein Youth City 667181 Y.W.C.A. 41793 Y.W.M.C.A. 662551 Amman Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 843575</div> <div>MUSEUMS</div> <div>Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also exhibits from the 19th and 20th centuries. The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. 14:10. Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Manazeh, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: (10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.</div> <div>PRAYER TIMES</div> <div>03:40 (Sunrise) Shura 05:07 Dhur 11:39 'Asr 18:06 Maghrib 19:25 Isha</div> <div>BBC WORLD SERVICE</div> <div>639, 720, 1413 KHz.</div> <div>06:00 Newswatch 06:30 Country Style 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:15 News 24 Hours 07:45 The World Today 08:00 News 08:15 News Summary 08:30 News 24 Hours 08:45 The World Today 09:00 News 09:15 News Summary 09:30 News 24 Hours 09:45 The World Today 10:00 News 10:15 News Summary 10:30 News 24 Hours 10:45 The World Today 11:00 News 11:15 News Summary 11:30 News 24 Hours 11:45 The World Today 12:00 News 12:15 News Summary 12:30 News 24 Hours 12:45 The World Today 13:00 News 13:15 News Summary 13:30 News 24 Hours 13:45 The World Today 14:00 News 14:15 News Summary 14:30 News 24 Hours 14:45 The World Today 15:00 News 15:15 News Summary 15:30 News 24 Hours 15:45 The World Today 16:00 News 16:15 News Summary 16:30 News 24 Hours 16:45 The World Today 17:00 News 17:15 News Summary 17:30 News 24 Hours 17:45 The World Today 18:00 News 18:15 News Summary 18:30 News 24 Hours 18:45 The World Today 19:00 News 19:15 News Summary 19:30 News 24 Hours 19:45 The World Today 20:00 News 20:15 News Summary 20:30 News 24 Hours 20:45 The World Today 21:00 News 21:15 News Summary 21:30 News 24 Hours 21:45 The World Today 22:00 News 22:15 News Summary 22:30 News 24 Hours 22:45 The World Today 23:00 News 23:15 News Summary 23:30 News 24 Hours 23:45 The World Today 24:00 News</div>	<div>AMMAN AIRPORT</div> <div>This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. 53250, where it should always be verified.</div> <div>ARRIVALS</div> <div>06:05 Cairo (EA) 06:45 Cairo (RJ) 07:05 Damascus (RJ) 07:15 Beirut (RJ) 07:20 Jeddah (RJ) 07:30 Baghdad (RJ) 07:45 Kuwait (RJ) 08:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 08:15 Dhahran, Riyadh (RJ) 08:35 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF) 08:45 Istanbul (TA) 09:00 Cairo (RJ) 09:15 Damascus (RJ) 09:20 Jeddah (RJ) 09:30 Baghdad (RJ) 09:45 Kuwait (RJ) 10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 10:15 Dhahran, Riyadh (RJ) 10:35 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF) 10:45 Istanbul (TA) 11:00 Cairo (RJ) 11:15 Damascus (RJ) 11:20 Jeddah (RJ) 11:30 Baghdad (RJ) 11:45 Kuwait (RJ) 12:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 12:15 Dhahran, Riyadh (RJ) 12:35 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF) 12:45 Istanbul (TA) 13:00 Cairo (RJ) 13:15 Damascus (RJ) 13:20 Jeddah (RJ) 13:30 Baghdad (RJ) 13:45 Kuwait (RJ) 14:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 14:15 Dhahran, Riyadh (RJ) 14:35 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF) 14:45 Istanbul (TA) 15:00 Cairo (RJ) 15:15 Damascus (RJ) 15:20 Jeddah (RJ) 15:30 Baghdad (RJ) 15:45 Kuwait (RJ) 16:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)</div> <div>DEPARTURES</div> <div>06:05 Dams, Damascus (LH) 06:15 Frankfurt (RJ) 06:20 Beirut (MEA) 06:25 Athens (RJ) 07:25 Cairo (EA) 07:35 Athens (RJ) 07:45 Damascus, Geneva, Zurich (SR) 11:00 Amsterdam, Rome (GF) 11:20 Athens (GF) 11:30 Rome (RJ) 11:35 Cairo (RJ)</div>	<div>EMERGENCIES</div> <div>11:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SKT) 12:00 Paris, London (RJ) 12:05 Cairo (RJ) 12:15 Larnaca (RJ) 12:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ) 12:45 Istanbul (TA) 14:25 Cairo (RJ) 15:00 Agaba (RJ) 15:20 Larnaca, Tripoli (LH) 15:40 Kuwait (KAC) 15:45 Baghdad (RJ) 18:30 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (GF) 18:45 Beirut (RJ) 19:00 Kuwait (RJ) 19:40 Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 20:00 Abu Dhabi (RJ) 20:00 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>MONEY EXCHANGE</div> <div>Local sell/buy rates in Jds</div> <div>Belgian franc 68.9 / 69.3 Dutch guilder 123.7 / 124.4 Egyptian pound 326.2 / 333.5 French franc 65.9 / 66.2 Iraqi dinar 418.3 / 425 Italian lire (for 100) 23.2 / 23.4 Japanese yen (for 100) 150.7 / 151.4 Kuwaiti dinar 125.5 / 126.5 Lebanese lira 77.3 / 78.7 Omani rial 105.0 / 105.8 Qatari riyal 100.7 / 100.8 Saudi riyal 105.3 / 105.6 Swedish crown 46.9 / 47.2 Swiss franc 170.4 / 171.4 Syrian lira 63.1 / 63.5 UAE dollar 99.7 / 100.3 U.K. sterling pound 557.3 / 560.6 U.S. dollar 366.5 / 368.5 W. German mark 138.3 / 139.1</div> <div>WEATHER</div> <div>Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology:</div> <div>Fair weather with temperature below normal and winds will be unseasonably moderate. In Agaba, northerly moderate winds and calm seas.</div> <div>Low/high temperature in deg. C</div> <div>Amman 18/27 Agaba 14/23 Amman 24/35 Jordan Valley 24/36</div> <div>Yesterday's high temperatures:</div> <div>Amman 29, Agaba 36. Humidity reaching Amman 38 per cent, Agaba 29 per cent.</div> <div>ARRIVALS</div> <div>07:15 Cairo (EA) 08:55 Agaba (RJ) 09:00 Cairo (RJ) 09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ) 09:20 Raw Al Khaima, Dubai (RJ) 09:30 Jeddah (RJ) 09:45 Kuwait (RJ) 11:10 Cairo (EA) 12:15 Moscow (SU) 14:40 London (SU) 15:30 Kuwait (KAC)</div> <div>DEPARTURES</div> <div>07:05 Cairo (RJ) 07:15 Amsterdam (RJ) 07:20 Agaba (RJ) 08:15 Cairo (EA) 08:25 Agaba (RJ) 08:30 Cairo (RJ) 08:45 Agaba (RJ) 08:55 Cairo (EA) 09:00 Cairo (RJ) 09:15 Agaba (RJ) 09:20 Cairo (RJ) 09:30 Agaba (RJ) 09:45 Cairo (RJ) 10:00 Cairo (RJ) 10:15 Cairo (RJ) 10:30 Cairo (RJ) 10:45 Cairo (RJ) 11:00 Cairo (RJ) 11:15 Cairo (RJ) 11:30 Cairo (RJ) 11:45 Cairo (RJ) 12:00 Cairo (RJ) 12:15 Cairo (RJ) 12:30 Cairo (RJ) 12:45 Cairo (RJ) 13:00 Cairo (RJ) 13:15 Cairo (RJ) 13:30 Cairo (RJ) 13:45 Cairo (RJ) 14:00 Cairo (RJ) 14:15 Cairo (RJ) 14:30 Cairo (RJ) 14:45 Cairo (RJ) 15:00 Cairo (RJ) 15:15 Cairo (RJ) 15:30 Cairo (RJ) 15:45 Cairo (RJ) 16:00 Cairo (RJ) 16:15 Cairo (RJ) 16:30 Cairo (RJ) 16:45 Cairo (RJ) 17:00 Cairo (RJ) 17:15 Cairo (RJ) 17:30 Cairo (RJ) 17:45 Cairo (RJ) 18:00 Cairo (RJ) 18:15 Cairo (RJ) 18:30 Cairo (RJ) 18:45 Cairo (RJ) 19:00 Cairo (RJ) 19:15 Cairo (RJ) 19:30 Cairo (RJ) 19:45 Cairo (RJ) 20:00 Cairo (RJ) 20:15 Cairo (RJ) 20:30 Cairo (RJ) 20:45 Cairo (RJ) 21:00 Cairo (RJ) 21:15 Cairo (RJ) 21:30 Cairo (RJ) 21:45 Cairo (RJ) 22:00 Cairo (RJ) 22:15 Cairo (RJ) 22:30 Cairo (RJ) 22:45 Cairo (RJ) 23:00 Cairo (RJ) 23:15 Cairo (RJ) 23:30 Cairo (RJ) 23:45 Cairo (RJ) 24:00 Cairo (RJ)</div>	<div>HOSPITALS</div> <div>Husseini Medical Centre 813813-32 Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 442824-4 Al-Bashir, J. Amman 361471-4 Jabal Amman Maternity 42362 Mahas, J. Amman 36140 Palestine, Shmezzan 664171-4 Shmezzan Hospital 669131 University Hospital 845945 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158 Al-Muhsen Hospital 667227-9 The Islamic, Abadi 665292 Al-Bashir, J. Amman 664644 Jaffa, Al-Muhsen 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Asirafieh 75111 Army, Marka 91611</div> <div>NIGHT DUTY</div> <div>AMMAN:</div> <div>Dr. Hashim Sa'ad Matmoud (Wadi Al</div> <div>EMERGENCIES</div> <div>193, 75111 First aid, fire, police 199 Blood bank 75121 Civil Defence rescue 66111 Fire headquarters 23200 Police rescue 192, 2111, 37777 Police headquarters 39141 Traffic police 56390-1 Elbass, Port of Call 75125-8 Municipal water service 71125-8 Queen Alia Int. Airport (081) 53333</div> <div>HOSPITALS</div> <div>Husseini Medical Centre 813813-32 Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 442824-4 Al-Bashir, J. Amman 361471-4 Jabal Amman Maternity 42362 Mahas, J. Amman 36140 Palestine, Shmezzan 664171-4 Shmezzan Hospital 669131 University Hospital 845945 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158 Al-Muhsen Hospital 667227-9 The Islamic, Abadi 665292 Al-Bashir, J. Amman 664644 Jaffa, Al-Muhsen 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Asirafieh 75111 Army, Marka 91611</div> <div>IRBID</div> <div>Dr. Amin Abu Idah 2468 Ibn Sina pharmacy 2615</div> <div>ZARQA:</div> <div>Dr. Khalil Abu Hussein 85001</div> <div>GENERAL</div> <div>Jordan Television 73111 Radio Jordan 74111 Ministry of Tourism 42311 Hotel complaints 664612 Price complaints 661176 Telephone:</div> <div>Information 12 Jordan and Middle East calls 10 Overseas calls 17 Cable or telegram 11 Repair service 18</div> <div>MARKET PRICES</div> <div>Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.</div> <div>Apple (American) 450 / 400 Apple (Smith) 400 / 350 Apple (local) 350 / 300 Banana 270 / 220 Banana (Mukammal) 230 / 200 Beans 250 / 200 Cabbage 150 / 120 Carrot 300 / 180 Cauliflower (white) 340 / 200 Cauliflower (purple) 440 / 380 Corn 120 / 100 Cucumber (large) 150 / 120 Cucumber (small) 110 / 80 Eggplant (large) 250 / 200 Eggplant (small) 130 / 80 Figs 400 / 300 Potatoes 160 / 120 Squash 160 / 120 Tomatoes 160 / 120 Watermelon 100 / 70</div> <div>06:30 Athens, Berlin, Helsinki (RJ) 11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ) 12:10 Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ) 12:30 Athens, Copenhagen (RJ) 12:40 Cairo (RJ) 13:00 Moscow (SU) 13:15 Agaba (RJ) 13:30 Cairo (RJ) 13:45 Cairo (RJ) 14:00 Cairo (RJ) 14:15 Cairo (RJ) 14:30 Cairo (RJ) 14:45 Cairo (RJ) 15:00 Cairo (RJ) 15:15 Cairo (RJ) 15:30 Cairo (RJ) 15:45 Cairo (RJ) 16:00 Cairo (RJ) 16:15 Cairo (RJ) 16:30 Cairo (RJ) 16:45 Cairo (RJ) 17:00 Cairo (RJ) 17:15 Cairo (RJ) 17:30 Cairo (RJ) 17:45 Cairo (RJ) 18:00 Cairo (RJ) 18:15 Cairo (RJ) 18:30 Cairo (RJ) 18:45 Cairo (RJ) 19:00 Cairo (RJ) 19:15 Cairo (RJ) 19:30 Cairo (RJ) 19:45 Cairo (RJ) 20:00 Cairo (RJ) 20:15 Cairo (RJ) 20:30 Cairo (RJ) 20:45 Cairo (RJ) 21:00 Cairo (RJ) 21:15 Cairo (RJ) 21:30 Cairo (RJ) 21:45 Cairo (RJ) 22:00 Cairo (RJ) 22:15 Cairo (RJ) 22:30 Cairo (RJ) 22:45 Cairo (RJ) 23:00 Cairo (RJ) 23:15 Cairo (RJ) 23:30 Cairo (RJ) 23:45 Cairo (RJ) 24:00 Cairo (RJ)</div>
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S.Korea to purchase first ever quantities of Jordanian phosphate

AMMAN (Petra) — Two South Korean companies have signed contracts to purchase a total of 50,000 tonnes of Jordanian phosphate, the first time South Korea has bought the raw material. The contract was signed for the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) by its General Manager Wasef Azar on Aug. 12 during his recent visit to Korea.

Mr. Azar, who has just returned to Amman at the end of the visit which was part of his far eastern tour, said that the contract represents a significant step towards achieving a two way flow of trade with South Korea.

The sale of Jordanian phosphate to South Korea is the first time Jordan has exported any commodity to South Korea and is now, no longer simply a net importer of South Korean products.

Mr. Azar explained.

He said JPMC expects to increase its phosphate sales to South Korea by 20 to 25 per cent annually until it eventually hits 300,000 tonnes. The company is also expected to start negotiations with a South Korean fertiliser firm with the purpose of concluding a long term agreement for the importation of Jordanian phosphates.

Mr. Azar added.

Mr. Azar also visited Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan as well as South Korea on a tour that ended last Friday. He said he discussed with importers of Jordanian phosphates the possibility of increasing their imports of the product. These countries are regarded as obvious markets for Jordanian phosphates and Jordan maintains good relations with them, Mr. Azar said.

Arabiyat confirms dates for new scholastic term

AMMAN (J.T.) — There will be no change in the dates previously arranged by the Ministry of Education for the start of the 1983/84 scholastic year for schools and community colleges in Jordan, the ministry's Secretary-General Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiyat announced Wednesday.

His statement, quoted by Al Rai newspaper, reaffirmed that teachers will have to be present in their schools on Sept. 3, 1983 for timetabling purposes and other

organisational preparations so that lessons can be given from the first day of the students' attendance. Re-take examinations, he said, will start on Sept. 5 and students will begin receiving their books on Sept. 6, but actual studies will not begin until Sept. 10, 1983.

As for community colleges, teachers will report for duty on Sept. 10 but the colleges will not open for students until Sept. 24, the statement said.



Military attaches are Wednesday briefed during their visit to the police training colleges and the Public Security Department (Petra photo)

Military attaches tour department

AMMAN (Petra) — Military attaches in Amman Wednesday visited the Public Security Department and heard a briefing on its duties and activities. The visitors were afterwards taken on a tour of the police science college, the firing range, the anti narcotics centre and finally the women's police college. During the tour they asked about the activities of these departments and were briefed on their duties and responsibilities.

Confectionery seminar to seek reduction in foreign imports

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on the Arab confectionery industry due to open here on Aug. 31 will discuss the latest technology and trained personnel needed by the industry, according to Dr. Fahad Jaber secretary-general of the Arab Union for Foodstuffs Industries (AUI).

Dr. Jaber, who was speaking upon arrival here Tuesday evening, said that the Arab World imports \$200 million worth of confectioneries annually. It is hoped that the seminar will find

suitable means to reduce this dependence on foreign products, he said.

Representatives from the confectionery industry in the Arab World and government officials are expected to attend the three-day meeting which will be held at the Amman Chamber of Industry.

According to Dr. Jaber, the AUI is organising the meeting to prepare for a general Arab conference on the confectionery industry later on.

Headteachers discuss ways to better administrative, educational performance

SALT (Petra) — A two-day meeting of secondary school directors and headteachers in Jordan was opened here Wednesday by Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal.

The meeting is an opportunity for headteachers to exchange views and experience on education-related matters and problems, and to review ways of further improving the administrative and educational eff-

iciency of their schools, the minister said in a speech at the opening session.

He said that the participants will discuss teachers' responsibilities in preparing lesson plans, the role of school libraries and laboratories as well as the teachers' relationship with the school management.

Also to be discussed are sub-

jects connected with school curricula, educational supervision, school buildings, financial issues and careers advice, Dr. Tal said.

He added: "Our people will not be able to confront aggression unless they are able to turn out a well-trained and morally strong generation."

Several ministry officials also attended the meeting.



Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal chairs a meeting of headteachers from around the country who Wednesday discussed ways of improving the educational and administrative performance of schools (Petra photo)

Malhas announces building of new nursing colleges in Irbid, Karak

MAFRAQ (J.T.) — Minister of Health Zuhair Malhas announced here Tuesday that a new nursing college will be attached to the King Abdullah Medical Centre shortly to be built in Irbid, and another nursing school will be opened in Karak. These schools will help meet the shortages in the number of qualified nurses in government run hospitals in the country, Dr. Malhas said.

The minister was speaking during an inspection of the Mafraq

government hospital where he discussed the needs of the hospital at a meeting with its board. The minister said that all possible measures will be taken to raise the standard of training of the hospital's staff, and all the required equipment will be provided.

Later, the minister toured medical and health centres at Bal'ama, Rahab Al Manshieh and Souf and inspected the medical services there. Several ministerial aides accompanied Mr. Malhas on his tour.



Zuhair Malhas

Dudin announces draft agricultural law

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture has formulated a new draft law to protect agricultural land from being divided into ever smaller plots through inheritance and sale. This was announced in a statement Tuesday evening by Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin in a seminar held at the Professional Association Complex.

The government is currently studying a proposal to grant greater facilities to lease state owned lands to farmers for development, the minister said.

He said the government has already approved the establishment of a public company to produce about 100,000 to 150,000 tonnes of grain a year.

He added that irrigated lands in the East Bank now amount to around 393,000 dunums, but that building encroachment on farm lands has claimed 210,000 dunums of the total of agricultural land. He also told the seminar that the trend over recent years has been for the decrease of grain crops while fruit crops have increased.

CAEU sponsored meeting convenes in Amman

Pan-Arab companies aim to increase cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — The 14th meeting of the boards of four joint Arab companies, which were founded by the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), opened a two-day meeting in Amman Wednesday to investigate ways of increasing mutual cooperation and contributing towards achieving Arab economic integration.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that the delegates will review several working papers dealing with the implementation and operation of a number of pan-Arab projects and cooperation among the participating companies.

Addressing the opening session, CAEU Secretary-General Mahdi Al 'Ubeidi outlined the importance of joint companies and the contribution they make to the development of the Arab state's economies.

"Joint projects constitute the best means of removing obstacles in the way of Arab economic integration and are the most important factor in promoting trade among these Arab states," Mr. 'Ubeidi said.

The four participating companies have an overall capital of \$1,500 million but the CAEU will pursue efforts to expand their activities and increase their role, Mr. 'Ubeidi added.

These companies are: The Amman-based Arab Mining Company (ARMICO), the Damascus-based Arab Company for the Development of Animal Wealth, the Amman-based Arab Company for Pharmaceutical and Medical Supplies and the Baghdad-based Arab Company for Industrial Investments. Several other Arab League organisations are being represented at the meeting.

ARMICO Director-General Thabet Al Taher also spoke at the first session stressing the fact that

cooperation in economic affairs among Arab states is now a national necessity. He expressed the hope that the meeting will yield very constructive results.

After the opening session the delegates held the first business session for which Mr. Taher was elected chairman.

Petra said that the delegates will also review the progress of the four companies since their establishment.

On the philosophy behind the creation of joint Arab companies, Mr. 'Ubeidi, in an interview with Petra, pointed out that such companies have been established in a drive by the CAEU to coordinate joint Arab economic effort in productive enterprises based on the use of modern technology.

Another aspect of the CAEU's pan-Arab drive for economic integration is the setting up of Arab federations to coordinate production programmes of Arab companies producing similar commodities, Mr. 'Ubeidi said.

Such an effort is hoped to minimise over production at the regional level while eradicating shortages, Mr. 'Ubeidi clarified.



The opening session of the two-day conference of the boards of the four pan-Arab companies convenes in Amman Wednesday (Petra photo)

NEWS IN BRIEF

New factory licenses approved

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade Wednesday approved the licensing of several new factories in Jordan. The new projects which will have a total capital of JD 6.124 million and will market gravel, Chinese tiles and other building materials and citrus concentrates.

Tribe makes land donation

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian bedouin tribe of Al D'ajih made a donation of a 15-dunum piece of land to the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs to build an Islamic cultural complex. The complex to be built in Zarqa will include a mosque, lecture hall, library, school, kindergarten, and a dormitory for the inmates. It will also include a vocational centre to teach dressmaking, typing and other skills for orphans. The total cost of the project will be JD 325,000.

Irbid councils to receive loan

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Rural and Municipal Affairs and the Environment has asked the Cities and Villages Development Bank to grant a loan of JD 123,500 to four municipal and village councils in the Irbid District. The loan will be used to finance road projects and the buying of refuse trucks in these villages and municipalities.

Yarmouk U. attends maths conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Yarmouk University announced that it took part in the international conference on mathematics which was held in the Polish capital of Warsaw on August 16 ending on August 23. Several working papers in various fields of mathematics were discussed in the conference, according to Dr. Hassan Hdeib who attended the conference. He said scientists from universities throughout the world participated in the conference.

Administrative institute idea to be studied

AMMAN (Petra) — Yarmouk University has begun a study to assess the feasibility of the establishment of an international institute for administrative sciences in Jordan. A committee has been formed for this purpose including the dean of the faculty of economics and administrative sciences, the planning director and other members of staff.

UNRWA to issue new cards

(Continued from page 1)

Educational services

that lack of funds do not permit the agency to provide pensions to retiring employees but "the subject is under study."

Financial aspects

UNRWA Financial Director John Fennelly explained how the agency obtains funds to operate its services. He pointed out that UNRWA is not financed by the United Nations like other U.N. agencies. "It (UNRWA) depends totally on voluntary contributions by governments, charitable organisations and individuals," he said.


The agency draws up its budget based on the minimum services it can offer, he said. In case of shortages of funds for special projects beyond the agency's financial scope, some of the lesser important services are cut off and funds allotted to them channelled for essential services, he said, and "this is how we have survived over the past few years."

Atiyeh Mahmoud, field education officer of the agency in Jordan, explained that there are 213 schools run by UNRWA and the curriculum is provided by the ministry of education of the respective countries they are located. In the past only 10 per cent of the teaching staff was qualified whereas now 100 per cent of all teachers at UNRWA schools are qualified, he said.

One of the major targets set of 1984-85 is setting up nursery schools, Mr. Mahmoud said.

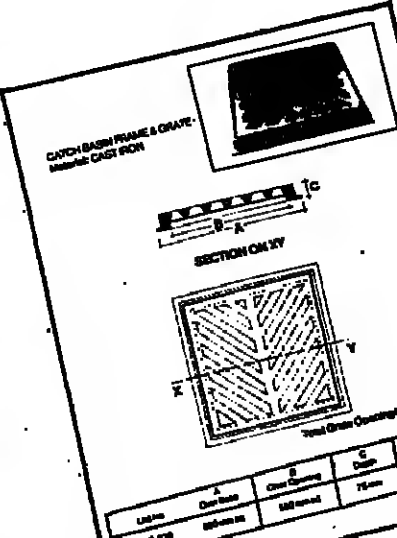
"Despite the scarcity of funds, we strive to improve the educational services," he said.

Dr. Najey Ayyash, head of UNRWA's health services, said that the agency gives priority to preventive medicine given to children in its clinics. In schools there are regular, periodical medical check-ups of the students, he said, adding that teaching programmes are also introduced in schools to familiarise students with hygiene and preventive action. Needy children are given extra-nutrition food, he said.

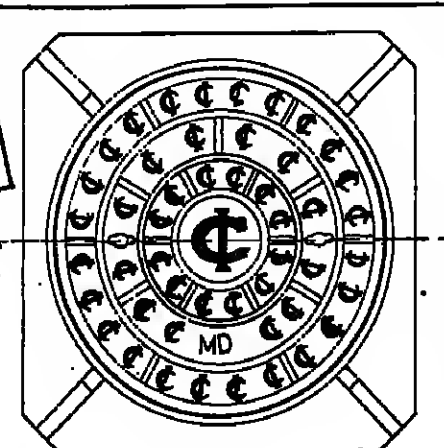


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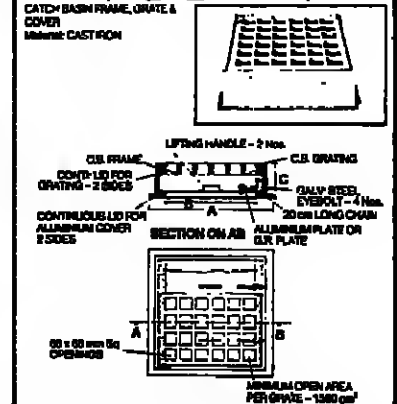
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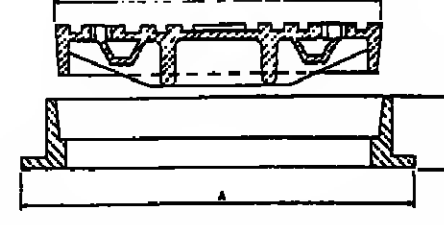
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 Telephone: 666320, 666265 Telex: 21487 ALRAI JO
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Revising 1943 arrangement

DESPITE the fact that the problems of Lebanon grow critical every day, there is still a glimmer of hope that the Lebanese themselves will work at and reach national reconciliation. Only through convening a national conference to revise the 1943 arrangement, by which the Lebanese people have hitherto shared power, can the feuding factions in Lebanon hope to end civil strife and restore to the country its unity, independence and sovereignty.

The latest reports from Beirut indicate that preliminary discussions during the past several days among President Gemayel's government and his opponents in the Shouf Mountains and the north are yielding positive results. This is indeed encouraging news, although it is generally difficult to be optimistic about such reports in a country so far gone on the road to partition and anarchy.

The question of foreign troop withdrawals from Lebanon is of utmost importance of course. But unless the central government in Beirut is prepared to negotiate the insuperable barrier, that of the outdated "gentleman's agreement" of 1943 which perpetuated Christian domination in a country that now has a substantial Muslim majority, in the establishment of national unity among the various communities, there can be no real prospect for peace in Lebanon, and also in the Middle East.

As Israel prepares to commence its projected partial withdrawal from the Shouf (one report on Tuesday indicated Aug. 28 as its likely starting date), and as the Syrians are preparing to counter the Israeli move by digging in the north and the Bekaa Valley in the east, the situation in Lebanon can only be made worse, in the absence of any form of national reconciliation.

It is also not difficult to predict failure for American efforts to get Israel to withdraw completely from Lebanon now or at any date, since it is the U.S. which has lent its full support for all Israeli actions in Lebanon so far, starting with the invasion last June, and since it is standing U.S. policy that American connivance with Israel's aggression against the Arabs should continue.

The hope of restoring unity and stability in Lebanon lies not with Robert McFarlane, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, who cannot play any useful role in the area until his government stops acting as Israel's accomplice, but with an internal readjustment in Lebanon itself backed fully by the Arabs and Lebanon's real friends. If indeed McFarlane wants to be useful, let him get his Israeli friends to leave all occupied Lebanese territory as speedily as they came in last summer, and let him take into account that the Arabs will in the end be the best arbiters of their own anxieties.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Mayors see through Arens

OVER THE past two days, Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens has held meetings with notable Palestinians and mayors of three Arab cities in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Talks at the meetings which were held separately dealt with municipal and also political issues. By so doing, Arens probably tried to present a picture to the outside world that Arabs and Jews are in agreement. The Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz said that Arens discussed with the mayors of Nablus, Bethlehem and Khan Yunis the subject of appointing new mayors to replace those dismissed by the Israeli authorities. But the paper said that the three mayors demanded at the meeting that free municipal elections be held to elect new mayors because this is the least measure of freedom that the inhabitants can exercise.

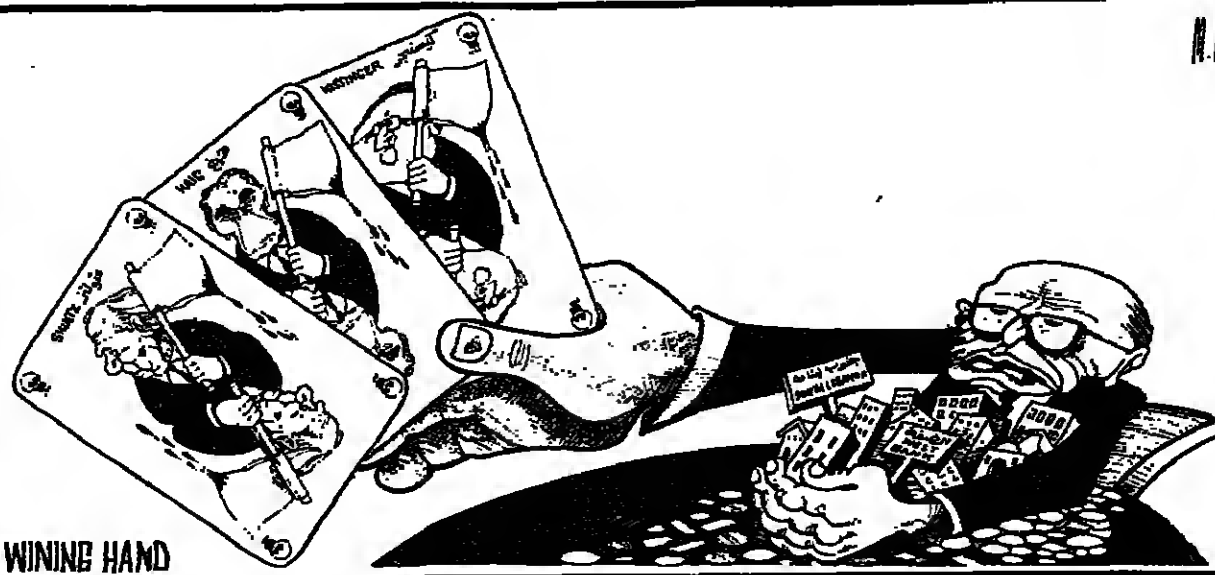
Thus we can see that Arens has failed in his talks with the three mayors to win their backing for the new appointments. This is a clear proof that the Israeli "carrot and stick policy" which it has been adopting in the occupied regions has totally failed to deceive the Arab inhabitants who have proved determined to preserve their rights and show their disapproval of Israel's arbitrary measures against their colleagues. No doubt, Arens will continue his tricks but these will not deceive the Arab people who are determined to maintain their steadfastness so as to foil all Israeli ploys and underhand dealings directed against their interests.

Al Dustour: Triumph to disaster

ALMOST A year ago the Arab Nation was overwhelmed with pride at the steadfastness shown by the Palestinian fighters in Beirut. One year ago the battle for Beirut was over and the fighters were preparing to leave the Lebanese capital after heroically blocking the invaders path and aborting their attempts to enter the city. The solidarity of the defenders of Beirut won them the respect of the world and raised the morale of the Arab masses, who saw in these fighters a hope for the future. This picture of struggle and sacrifice has now been marred by the inter-Palestinian fighting in Lebanon. We are saddened to see the Palestinian brothers fighting one another after they had stood in one trench against the Israelis and defended our Arab soils bravely. The present bloodshed is bringing the Arab Nation to despair. It is painful to see that the proud and encouraging pictures one year ago has now turned into such a sad situation. This tragedy affects all Arabs, not only the Palestinians, because all Arabs want the Palestinians to unite and fight their enemies so as to regain their rights.

Sawt Al Shaab: Cloak of humanitarianism

PRESS REPORTS from Washington indicate that the American administration is nowadays busy drawing over the future of half a million Palestinians living in Lebanon. These reports say that American experts have drawn up plans for the mass emigration of Palestinians from Lebanon. Of course, the U.S. administration is trying to present this as a humanitarian issue and that this emigration stems from Washington's concern over the threatened Palestinian families in Lebanon. But in fact the American administration is trying to end the existence of Palestinians in Lebanon because it believes this is the only way to secure the northern borders of Israel and protect the Zionist settlers from further attacks.



Mideast instability — a Japanese concern

By Eliot Taylor
 Reuters

TOKYO — A flurry of Japanese diplomatic activity focussing on the Middle East has underlined Tokyo's concern over the dangers posed by continuing instability in the region, government sources said.

Despite efforts to diversify its supplies, Japan still depends on the Middle East for 70 per cent of its crude oil. Saudi Arabia, the largest single supplier, provides 35 per cent of the total.

Tokyo's diplomatic efforts in the region have been aimed primarily at seeking a solution to the Palestinian problem and it is worried that moves to settle the question are losing impetus.

"Without a solution to this core issue there will not be a stable peace in the Middle East," one source told Reuters.

But Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe also made direct appeals to Tehran and Baghdad to end their 35-month-old war when he visited Iran and Iraq earlier this month.

His stop in Tehran, part of a two-week tour of five Middle East and European nations, was the first by a foreign minister from a major industrialised country since the Islamic revolution in 1979.

Mr. Abe's predecessor, Yoshio

Sakurachi, in his capacity as president of the Japan-Arab Friendship League of the Japanese Parliament, is now on a tour of Tunisia, Egypt and Syria.

He is carrying personal messages from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to government leaders in the three countries and his talks are expected to concentrate largely on Middle East peace efforts.

Before he left last Thursday, aides said his tour might include a meeting with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Leader Yasser Arafat.

Japanese diplomats and businessmen based in the Middle East are due to open a two-day annual meeting in Vienna to discuss economic and political developments affecting Japan's interests in the region.

Japan has been openly critical of Israel's extension of settlements on the West Bank and Gaza strip, which Tokyo has described as illegal and a danger to peace.

"We do not have close relations with Israel. Of course, we are on speaking terms but our positions on the various issues are critical of what the Israelis have done," the sources said.

As part of its diplomacy, Japan has recognised the major role of the PLO, though it has fallen short of accepting the organisation as

the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

The sources recalled that Mr. Arafat visited Tokyo in October 1981 as a guest of Japanese parliamentarians and was invited to a meeting with then Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, prompting criticism from Washington.

The sources said that, while oil was of major importance in Japan's relations with the Middle East, Tokyo was also concerned that continuing instability could lead to a major confrontation involving external powers and spreading beyond the region.

"A few people in Japan believe that if the Third World war happens it may occur in the Middle East," one source said. "The (Palestinian) issue will not disappear nor decrease in importance."

The sources said Japan would continue its diplomatic efforts to bring an end to the Gulf war, though Mr. Abe's visit to Tehran and Baghdad confirmed that neither side was ready to end the conflict.

Mr. Abe, while emphasising that Japan had not attempted to mediate, said on his return to Tokyo he had told Iranian and Iraqi leaders that an escalation of the war could "set fire" to the Gulf.

Apart from its role as major

source of crude oil, the Middle East has also become increasingly important to Japan as a market for exports and direct investments by Japanese companies.

According to finance ministry figures, Japan's direct investments in the region totalled \$2.5 billion at the end of fiscal 1982 last March. This was 4.7 per cent of Japan's total overseas direct investments of \$53.1 billion.

The Middle East investment is mainly associated with the chemicals industry in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iran.

Japan's relations with Iran were significantly improved by a recent agreement between Japan's Mitsui group and its Iranian partners to complete the petrochemical project at the southern port of Bandar Khomeini.

The project, originally costed at \$3.5 billion, was 85 per cent completed when the outbreak of the Gulf war in September 1980 stopped work.

Iran has agreed to cover the remaining costs, with the Japanese providing technical assistance and advice.

Meanwhile, Tokyo has announced plans to open an embassy in Bahrain before the end of the year to strengthen its information gathering network in the Middle East. It already has embassies in all other countries in the region.

Delayed response to 'Camp David' in Zaire, Liberia

By Galina Vromen
 Reuters

TEL AVIV — After a decade of diplomatic isolation, Israel is slowly regaining a foothold in black Africa.

The west African state of Liberia recently announced it was resuming diplomatic relations and Israeli officials say there have been secretive contacts with other countries.

Trade, including arms sales, is quietly flourishing and Israeli military advisers are once again helping train African armies.

In the 1960s, Israel worked hard to win friends in black Africa, establishing embassies across the continent and sending in thousands of experts. Its aim was to check Arab influence and gain Third World support at the United Nations.

But it lost black Africa's backing almost overnight at the time of the 1973 Middle East war, when 28 African nations broke off relations at Egypt's urging. Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland were the only black states to maintain diplomatic ties.

The tide finally started turning apparently after Israel returned the occupied Sinai Desert to Egypt last year. Zaire, the country which led the 1973 African boycott, restored ties and Israel stepped up backroom efforts to woo back other countries.

Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir is known to have met several African leaders. On a secret visit to Switzerland last month he had talks with Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouët-Boigny, according to Israeli newspapers.

Israel has been able to keep "special interest sections" in

other countries' embassies to look after its interests in Kenya, Gabon, Ghana and the Ivory Coast.

Trade with some countries has increased. "There are far more Israelis today in Nigeria, on a commercial basis, than there were before 1973," one foreign ministry official said.

Israel exports about \$100 million worth of non-military goods a year to black Africa, a seven-fold increase since 1973. The volume of arms sales is never disclosed.

An estimated 2,000 Israelis work in Africa, most on construction projects and in sales of agricultural equipment, medicine and industrial chemicals.

Israeli experts say Zaire and Liberia hope to improve relations with the United States through ties with Israel.

"They have an almost mythical belief that Israel is the key to more foreign aid from America," said Ehud Olmert, a member of Israel's foreign affairs parliamentary committee.

Others point to African disillusionment with some Arab states, whose promises of cut-rate oil and generous aid have often fallen short of expectations.

But ministry officials are cautious over viewing renewed ties with Zaire and Liberia as part of a general trend.

"Internal considerations are often the determining factor. Countries with large Muslim populations, for example, are in no rush to renew ties," one official said.

He noted that Liberia took its decision only one month after the dismissal of a foreign minister opposed to establishing ties with the Jewish state.

Chile: Ten years of Gen. Pinochet more than enough

THERE are dictators who look all-powerful on the very eve of their downfall. There are others, as was the case of the Shah in Iran, who succumb to a lengthy erosion of their power.

What is happening in Santiago does bring to mind what happened a few years ago in Tehran. Month after month a succession of protests set up by Gen. Pinochet in years ago. Right after the second day of protest organised by the opposition, the Chilean leader announced he would tolerate no more demonstrations of that sort. Two others have taken place since.

The one which took place on August 11 has been far and away the bloodiest. The people — three of them children — killed by policemen or soldiers will weigh heavily the day Pinochet tries to disarm the opposition by offering concessions which are more spurious than real.

Indeed, the time for making concessions seems to have come. Unable to smother an opposition which is now drawing in many of the former followers of his regime, Gen. Pinochet would appear to be wanting to make a few compromises. Just before the August 11 disturbances, he appointed a prime minister, thereby giving the impression of curbing his own powers. On the cards is an "opening" which will put an end to the emergency and allow many exiles to return to Chile and a timetable to be drawn up for restoring political activity. But Pinochet himself indicated the limits of such an "opening" when he declared political parties would not be allowed to operate before 1989.

The regime's clear favourite is the Nationalist Democracy Party. Led by retired General Turgut Sunalp, it has suffered very few vetoes and lists Prime Minister Bulend Ulusu and four cabinet ministers as parliamentary candidates.

The other two are the rightist Motherland Party led by former economy chief Turgut Ozal and the centre-left Populist Party.

These are the strategems of a government which people in Santiago guess does not plan to give an inch. The opposition parties forming the Democratic Alliance know this quite well since they are spurning the precautions, usually necessary when dealing with dictators, and demanding as of now that Gen. Pinochet step down. Already, by joining together in a group, they have won credibility in the eyes of those whom they are trying to convince — the soldiers themselves. By proposing to form a provisional government with the task of preparing elections — a government where generals will sit with civilians — they have taken a substantial step towards an army whose support they want for a programme of national salvation.

Gen. Pinochet could still resort to naked force as he has always done to stay in his job. But what kind of popular support can he boast of today? He failed to find the formula for reactivating the economic machine; he has nothing to offer, in return for his absolutism, to all the workers, middle and entrepreneurial classes who have been dragged down with the system's bankruptcy.

And then, his personal hunger for power and his outmoded conception of society patently run counter to a population steeped in a feeling for democracy. It had thought it was expressing that feeling when it opposed Mr. Allende's Popular Unity and accepted Pinochet's putsch. The latter is clearly mistaken about the significance of such support. Thursday's deaths bring that home with uncommon cruelty. — Le Monde

Turkish generals give guns right to decide party legitimacy

By Hugh Carnegie
 Reuters

ANKARA — Turkey's ruling generals, clamping down hard in advance of November general elections, are facing mounting criticism including charges they do not intend restoring full democracy as promised.

The regime last April lifted a ban on politics imposed after the 1980 military coup, allowing new parties to organise amid much talk of the military returning to barracks.

But since then, a series of tough moves against the 15 parties to emerge have left only three with any real chance of meeting deadline for registering for the poll.

In the latest crackdown, the ruling National Security Council (NSC) used its right to veto party founders to virtually ensure that two mainstream groups, the Social Democratic Party (SODEP) and the rightist Correct Way Party, do not make the elections.

The move prompted an unprecedented public outburst against the regime by the original leader of SODEP, Erdal Inonu, who was himself forced out in an earlier round of vetoes.

Mr. Inonu, son of late President Ismet Inonu, said in a written statement it now appeared the November 6 vote would not herald a return to full democracy after all.

In a stinging criticism of the government, he compared the generals unfavourably with two previous military regimes which

he said restored full democracy by allowing the participation of all legitimate political groups.

The statement had added significance coming from Mr. Inonu, whose father was the most trusted colleague of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, founder of the Turkish Republic and oft-invoked inspirer of the present regime.

Newspapers were banned from publishing the statement, but the fact that Mr. Inonu was prepared to make such an explicit protest reflected growing opposition to the military, political observers said.

Other signs of this to emerge this month included a powerful denunciation of the generals by a group of pre-coup political leaders including former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, smuggled out of their detention centre.

Newspaper columnists had also grown bolder recently in their objections to the political crackdowns, until the indefinite closure of two top national dailies.

The liberal-conservative Milliyet was shut after its columnist Metin Tokat, Erdal Inonu's brother-in-law, wrote that Western organisations were likely to shun Turkey if the generals allowed only two or three parties into parliament, as many believe they intend.

A blunt article by Nazli Ilıcak, who wrote that countries with military dictatorships stood in the second division of world nations, also earned her right-wing paper Tercuman a shut-down order.

Mounting private dissatisfaction is also discernable among many middle class and intellectual Turks who until recently accepted military rule as a necessary move to halt the violence and political turmoil that preceded the coup.

But coup leader Kenan Evren, installed as president for seven years, is a popular figure around the country and so far there has been no sign of widespread protest such as has hit military governments in Pakistan and South America.

The generals' chief crackdown method has been to veto party founders. Under new laws, no party may enter elections unless it has registered 30 founders approved by the NSC and was organised in more than half of the country's 68 provinces.

The NSC has vetoed more than 400 founders in recent months, giving no explanation of the bans and leaving only three parties with the required 30 founders, with only three days before the registration deadline.

SODEP and the Correct Way Party easily fulfilled the condition of building a nationwide organisation and appeared to be assured of a large slice of votes, but they have been unable to get sufficient numbers of founders approved.

Mr. Inonu and other political sources say the generals have deliberately used the veto process to exclude the two parties, the most serious challengers to the three

approved groups, as well as the other smaller parties.

Earlier this year the NSC abolished a new right-wing party and detained 16 pre-coup political leaders, including Mr. Demirel, who it said were breaking bans on involvement in the new order.

Political observers say the generals object to the parties they have moved against either because they appear to be new versions of old parties, all abolished after the coup, or because they threaten to spawn squabbling factional groups.

The generals believe SODEP and Correct Way to be new versions of the two main pre-coup parties, the Republican People's Party and Mr. Demirel's Justice Party respectively, the observers say.

The three parties with the green light to contest the elections all scrupulously endorse almost all the policies followed by the military government.

They also offer no challenge to constitutional changes made by the military giving Gen. Evren wide powers over parliament.

The regime's clear favourite is the Nationalist Democracy Party. Led by retired General Turgut Sunalp, it has suffered very few vetoes and lists Prime Minister Bulend Ulusu and four cabinet ministers as parliamentary candidates.

The other two are the rightist Motherland Party led by former economy chief Turgut Ozal and the centre-left Populist Party.

'They shall not pass,' goes a Nicaraguan slogan

By Harvey Morris
 Reuters

MANAGUA — A 13-year-old Nicaraguan boy became a national hero this week after shooting dead a U.S.-backed rebel taking part in a raid on his small northern town.

Overnight the press has turned young Lucas Rodriguez, pictured proudly shouldering his new Soviet assault rifle, into a symbol of popular resistance to the country's external enemies.

The left-wing Sandinist government says a mass mobilisation of the people, primarily the young, is necessary to defend its four-year-old revolution against the rebels, the neighbouring Honduras and ultimately U.S. Marines.

But some of its critics allege the militarisation of Nicaragua could be a cover for the Sandinists to

increase their already substantial hold on power and to repress their opponents.

The operation in which Rodriguez was involved appeared, at least, to have genuine popular support. He was one of a handful of militia defenders of the small town of San Rafael Del Norte which right-wing rebels, or "Contras," tried to take over early last week.

The locals held out until the arrival of a regular Sandinist army battalion, and in the ensuing battle 29 rebels were reported killed. At least nine others have been killed last week in operations in the same area, according to official reports.

The government, dominated by Marxist Sandinists but also including centrists and Catholic priests, portrays the latest Contra offensive as a stage in a U.S.-engineered scheme to overturn

the revolution by force if necessary.

They say that big military manoeuvres in Honduras involving more than 5,000 U.S. troops and two powerful American fleets just over the horizon are the prelude to possible military intervention.

The Reagan administration gives covert support to the Contras, commanded by former officers of the later dictator Anastasio Somoza's National Guard, ostensibly to hinder Nicaragua's alleged supply of arms to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

Mr. Reagan charges that with the backing of Cuban advisers and Soviet arms, Nicaragua is attempting to spread leftist revolution throughout Central America.

In a country that has seen three U.S. Marine interventions this century, the third lasting seven

years, the threat of invasion strikes a powerful chord.

The slogan "No Pasaran" (they shall not pass) is stencilled or scrawled on almost every wall in the poor barrios of Managua, interspersed with the newer slogan "Todas Las Armas Al Pueblo" (all arms to the people).

Thousands have joined local Sandinist Defence Committees (CDS), whose membership in the capital alone is officially estimated at 77,000 — one of every 10 city residents.

But beneath the outward show of patriotic defiance, there are rumblings of discontent among the middle classes and opposition parties that the Sandinists are using the potential military crises to strengthen their hold.

Some complain that the defence committees do not have the necessary arms to defend their nei-

ghbourhoods from attack and that, in reality, they act as agents of Sandinist control checking on neighbours and imposing government bureaucracy.

Defence Committee recruitment has been noticeably centred on poor neighbourhoods, making little inroad among the minority middle class.

Another potentially divisive issue arose this month with the announcement of plans to introduce compulsory military service for the first time in Nicaragua's history.

All men between 17 and 50 and all women between 18 and 40 will be obliged to register although not all will be called on to serve. Of those drafted, men between the ages of 17 and 25 would serve two years in the Sandinist army while the remainder would go into the reserves.

In a country where rival armies traditionally have been raised from the supporters of political parties, the move is regarded with suspicion by the Sandinists' opponent as an attempt to monopolise the youth of the country.

"The opposition parties cannot hope to organise for elections if their youth is taken off to the army," one critic said.

The Sandinists are not adopting military service as a short-term option to beat back the Contras but, in the words of the pro-government Nuevo Diario newspaper, as an "integral part of the process of institutionalisation of the young revolutionary state."

Opponents of the project nevertheless acknowledge that objections are likely to fade if the present crisis leads to full-scale war with Honduras or the United States.

Lebanon appears ready for a final showdown

By David Hirst

BEIRUT — Pierre Gemayel, septuagenarian founder-leader of the Lebanese Front, is given to hyperbole. But this time, perhaps, the reality was as dramatic as the words he chose to describe it. "Let the war take place," he said, "and let the strongest win... It is time for the multinational forces to act. They are not weak. They represent four of the most powerful nations in the world. They cannot just stand and watch the destruction of this country."

The Falangist elder statesman had just emerged from a meeting of the "Lebanese Front," a Falangist-dominated coalition of right-wing Christian parties. The Front had been meeting in emergency sessions to define what Gemayel described as "the Leb-

anon we want."

It is not so much the Lebanon which the rightwing Christians actually do want that counts; rather, it is what their opponents believe they want. And, as they increasingly see it, the "Lebanese Front" wants that fully-fledged "Christian Lebanon" to which much of the Maronite community has always aspired but which, owing to balances of power, local and international, they never had the chance, until now, finally and irrevocably to establish.

The Maronite militants — their opponents believe — want to abandon the hallowed formula of "no victor and no vanquished" which has underlain Lebanon's unique political system since it achieved independence in 1943; the formula by which the two main groups of which the population is

composed — Christians and Muslims with their myriad subdivisions — manage to live together.

This formula, which enshrines the political dominance of the Maronites, also protects the rights, interests and aspirations of the far more numerous Muslims. The Maronite militants want total victory, their opponents believe, and they want to achieve it by bringing the state and all its institutions under the dominion of the Falangist party, that quintessential expression of Maronite militancy. And they fear that, wily nilly, President Amin Gemayel, son of Pierre, is accomplice to this grand design.

So it looks as though the final battle-lines are being drawn, the final struggle engaged. This, said the Falangist newspaper Al-

Amal, "is a battle which the regime of President Gemayel cannot lose... because it has no right to lose it, not only for its own sake but for the sake of a united Lebanon too."

In other words, it is the destiny of Lebanon itself which is now at stake. It is a question of whether all the actors in the fifth and final act of the long-drawn Lebanese tragedy — the state itself, the Falangists and their domestic foes, Americans, Israelis, Arabs and everyone else — will persevere in their attempts to reconstruct the Lebanon which eight years of civil war have destroyed, or whether they give up the very notion that Lebanon can ever be put together again, with all the incalculable consequences which such an abdication would entail not merely for this country, but for the whole

Middle East.

So when the Israeli army withdraws from the Shouf mountains, the Lebanese army will have to follow in its wake. After the humiliation which Druze militiamen inflicted on it, the prime minister, Shafiq Al Wazzan, called this assault on the prestige of the state "a national disaster," but insisted that "the army will assume its national obligations in every area that is evacuated." Brave words, but the regime can afford to speak no other.

Walid Junblat and his Druzes cannot back down either. Day by day they raise the stakes in their determination to show the regime that there is only one way that it can save itself, and Lebanon with it, and that is to forgo the dream of Falangist "hegemony," to achieve a global national entente, not

merely with the Druzes, but with all the Muslim communities.

This entente which, revised and updated as it would have to be, would remain essentially true to the sacred formula of "no victor and no vanquished." That is why Junblat's gunners shell the international airport — the symbol of the "legality" which they simultaneously claim to revere.

Can the Maronite militants impose "the Lebanon they want"? Gemayel senior's desperate plea shows that he has the gravest doubts. However far the Falangists go in the Falangisation of the state — and they have already gone pretty far — they simply do not have the intrinsic strength on their own, to impose their will on a country that has become a byword for the unruly, the divisive, and the violent. To do so, they would need that

external ally on which the Maronites — as inwardly insecure, like all beleaguered minorities as they are outwardly militant — have always relied.

Last, their potential saviour was General Sharon and the invading Israelis. Before that it had been President Assad and the invading Syrians. The Syrians are now the arch-villains, but in 1976 it had been they who rescued the Maronite militants from defeat at the hands of the Palestinians and their Muslim-left Lebanese allies.

Now, the Maronite militants hope salvation is coming in the shape of the Americans and the multi-nationals. But they cannot really believe that it will. For the Americans have made it clear enough that no marine will venture into the Shouf without the prior agreement of its inhabitants.

The Israelis, it seems, cannot believe that either. And apparently that is why they are once again seeking to persuade the Christians that their only Salvation lies with them — and with that peace treaty which Prime Minister Begin invaded their country to achieve.

That is why General Sharon was, in East Beirut again. At the same time, with that lack of subtlety with which all Lebanese have become so familiar, the Israeli army drove out the Falangists from their most important base.

Pierre Gemayel told Sharon what he has always told him before that "no one should ask us to make peace with Israel and war against 22 Arab states."

— The Guardian

AUC's new policy attains practical results

By Elizabeth Thompson

CAIRO — "We're going to attack the Egyptian public administration," vows Dr. Farouk Al Hitami, director of the management programme at the American University in Cairo (AUC).

In fact, they have already begun their attack. As Dr. Hitami explains, "the whole passport registration system has been improved. Before he even graduated from our programme, one of our students instituted the new system."

Changes have also been made by an AUC graduate who now heads the Egyptian Ministry of Tourism. Needless to say, Egypt should expect quite a few more changes — two of President Hosni Mubarak's sons graduated this year from the undergraduate management programme.

Management is not the only department at AUC that has begun to tackle problems facing Egypt and the Middle East region. Sociologists, biologists, engineers, physicists, and language teachers are all part of the university's bold new commitment to applied arts and sciences.

The new policy operates on three levels: "Professional programmes" at the undergraduate level, action research aimed at solving urgent social and technological problems, and an expanded and upgraded job-training programme at the Centre for

Adult and Continuing Education.

So far the new policy has been received with enthusiasm by students and the community. "The new professionally oriented programmes at the undergraduate level (Business Administration and Mechanical Engineering) have given a new impetus to the university and have strengthened its role within the wider community. Almost half of our student body now majors in engineering, business administration, and mass communication," observes Dr. Richard F. Pedersen, president of the university who has overseen these developments.

Additionally, the research programmes have already "enhanced AUC's ability to contribute to Middle Eastern economic and social development." The most dramatic progress has been in adult education, where over 10,000 students enroll each trimester.

The Jumeil Centre for Middle East Management Studies is probably the most ambitious of the new set of programmes; it is definitely unique in the Middle East. "We offer the latest techniques used in American management schools, but we tailor the overall approach of our programme to the needs of managers in developing countries. No one else does that in the Middle East," Dr. Hitami explains. Though the department has offered graduate and adult training programmes since the late 1960s, it received its name and a

tremendous boost in its resources last year, through an unprecedented \$5 million contribution from Sheikh Abdul Latif Jameel.

The popularity of the centre's bachelor's degree programme has prompted the faculty to revamp the graduate offerings. A Master of Business Administration will be offered for the first time this fall, with a Master of Public Administration to follow in the near future.

The centre is probably best known for its in-service training programmes, in particular the Executive Development Programme, which enrolled over 1,300 senior and middle level executives in 45 different courses last year.

Unlike the academic degree programmes, these short-term courses are geared at helping practising public and private sector managers strengthen their managerial skills. Participants have come from a wide variety of backgrounds, such as hospitals, banks, iron & coal industries, import-export firms, and various governmental agencies — and not only from Egypt. Conferences and special seminars round out the programme by treating specialised topics in depth.

In addition to its regular training programmes the centre organises and teaches contract training programmes and performs consulting services. The largest

contract programme to date is that with the Egyptian General Organisation for Industrialisation. "Egypt's biggest problem is in the industrial public sector, where most of the managers are engineers who now need management training," says Dr. Hitami. Over 900 executives will participate in a multifaceted three-year programme composed of six-week intensive sessions in economic and business management, project implementation, project operations, and environmental protection.

While professional education and adult training programmes work to strengthen the infrastructure of a modern state, they cannot address fundamental social and technological problems that hinder development. AUC's researchers are undertaking applied and action research in crucial areas such as population control and agricultural / economic development of desert areas.

The Social Research Centre, established three years ago, has expanded its area of concern to include separate units in urban development, rural development, and population studies. A significant part of this and other research programmes at AUC is the training of personnel to carry on further research and to implement new social and/or technological programmes once they have been developed by the researchers.

In addition to the conventional

research being done at AUC, such as investigations into corrosion problems in the Egyptian aluminium industry and the causes of malnutrition in Egyptian children, many of newer projects have taken an innovative, interdisciplinary approach. Social scientists and physical scientists have combined their energies to design projects that anticipate — and overcome — the formidable barrier of implementing new methods in a traditional society.

For example, the desert development demonstration and training project, which operates on 700 feddans of land in the Western Desert, integrates three primary areas of research: Technology, biology, and community development. In addition to experimenting with renewable energy sources and new strains of plants, the project has put a lot of energy into designing a desert community that is attractive and economically viable. It seeks to avoid the pitfalls of earlier desert communities by finding ways of encouraging families to migrate from the overcrowded cities.

So far the results are promising: The first building has earned praise for being the university's most beautiful building. Yet it was built using traditional, low-cost, Islamic, and Coptic construction techniques, locally available materials, and passive solar energy design. The four-year-old project hopes to provide practical com-

munity models for the general public to imitate within the next few years.

In a similar joint effort, a physicist and sociologist got together in a long term project to introduce new technology to a small village, Basaia, in the Nile Delta. They installed biogas tanks and solar energy panels in the village to give it an unprecedented source of electric power. Integrated with this was a social programme designed to help the village take advantage of their new power source, and to teach them to maintain the equipment themselves.

The results are impressive: The women of the village have formed a sewing cooperative, where they make clothes on sewing machines and sell them to nearby villages. The young men of the village have learned to use and maintain the biogas tanks and the solar energy panels, and, more importantly, have developed a long-term interest in continuing their use.

Professional education — adult training — development research, through these three aspects of its new "applied" arts and sciences programmes AUC has developed a comprehensive approach toward the needs of its community. And what about its student? They seem to approve wholeheartedly, despite the additional work that professional requirements bring.

— Arab News



The main building of American University in Cairo has a 19th century palace complete with mashrabiyya on the windows, inlaid wood doors, ornate Islamic ceiling and a courtyard with a trickling Turkish fountain. One might say the building symbolizes the liberal arts core of the university's curriculum, which shall endure alongside the new professional and applied programmes. (Photo by Elizabeth Thompson).

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SPORTS

Spain upsets hockey favourites

AMSTERDAM (R) — Spain upset European men's hockey title holders West Germany on Wednesday, beating them 4-2 and displacing them from the top of Pool 'A' in the European Championship here.

Spain will now finish top of the qualifying pool and play the runners-up in Pool 'B' in the semi-finals. West Germany, who also go through to the semi-finals, will have to play the winners of Pool 'B'.

In a quality game, Spain produced the best team performance, intercepting well and making the more individualistic Germans pay dearly for their mistakes.

A lucky first goal after 22 minutes by Juan Malgosa set the tone for Spain.

Early in the second half, Car-

sten Fischer scored for West Germany from a penalty corner, flicking the ball over a prone Spanish goal-keeper, but Spain regained the lead in the 48th minute with a switched penalty corner by Alberto de Frutos.

The second West German goal hit by substitute Markku Slawyk was deflected off a defending player, and there were some Spanish protests that it had come from outside the circle.

The German side fought hard after Spain's third goal, from Jaime Arbos in the 54th minute, but Spain made sure of their victory when Spanish substitute Juan Carlos Peon made it 4-2 eight minutes before time.

Two West Germans and one Spaniard were sent off during the match, all for technical fouls.

England later drew 1-1 with France to make certain of third place in Pool 'A'. France finish fourth.

Wales, who beat Austria 6-1 on Wednesday, take fifth place, while the Austrians, who conceded 36 goals and scored only three in their five matches, finish last.

All these sides meet Pool 'B' sides later to decide the lower placings in the championships.

England had to struggle harder than expected against France, in a match they were favourites to win. Sherwani put England ahead from a penalty after 20 minutes, but France came back and Martin equalised in the 55th minute.

The England defence was often at full stretch in the closing minutes as France sought the winner.

Cram, Ovett race to commanding victories

OSLO (R) — World 1,500 metres champion Steve Cram switched to the 800 metres Tuesday night to set the world's fastest time this year when he raced across the finish line in one minute 43.61 seconds.

Fellow-Briton Peter Elliott, fourth in this month's world championships 800 metres, finished second in 1:43.98.

Cram, who finally emerged from the shadow of compatriots Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett this season with his win in the Helsinki World Championships this month, beat the previous best time set by Coe earlier this year by 0.19 seconds.

In the mile Ovett, determined to atone for his disappointing showing at Helsinki when he could

manage only a fourth place in the 1,500 metres, stormed home in 3:50.49 with South African-born Sydney Maree of the U.S. second in 3:53.41.

Women's 400 and 800 metres world recordholder Jarmila Kratochvilova had an easy win in the 800, beating Britain's Shereen Bailey by exactly four seconds in a time of 1:55.04.

Another Czechoslovak Tatana Kocembova won the women's 400 in 49.23 seconds.

"I felt really good throughout the race and on first seeing the time I thought the clocks must be wrong," Cram, 22, said later.

"I thought I was on my way down after Helsinki, but today's result seems to suggest I'm still on my way up."

Japanese springs sprint cycling surprises

ZURICH (R) — Katsuo Nakatake of Japan completed two stunning victories over top West German opponents in the opening rounds of the battle for world amateur sprint cycling supremacy here Wednesday.

The 19-year-old Osaka student shrugged off two punctures to eliminate kilometre time trial silver medalist Gerhard Scheller and former World Champion Fredy Schmiedtke.

Nakatake had finished an out-of-touch third in his initial first round outing and then crashed off his bike after puncturing seconds after the start of his repechage clash with Scheller, second in Tuesday night's 1,000 metres event.

But Scheller was no match for the flying Japanese who appeared totally unaffected by his tumble as he powered across the line first in

the re-run. Nakatake suffered another burst tyre in his second round clash against last year's kilometre champion Schmiedtke. But again he recovered well.

Schmiedtke, relegated to the repechage, tasted defeat for a second time when Swiss hope Andreas Hiestand sped home first.

Favourite Sergei Kopylov of the Soviet Union went in search of his third successive world sprint championship by outclassing Fu Hsian Lee of Taiwan and Belgian Thierry Pirard.

Olympic title holder Lutz Hesch of East Germany, expected to meet Kopylov in Thursday's final, also coasted into the last 16 with straightforward victories over Libyan Mohammed Ganfud and American Mark Gorski.

Emzar Guelachvili, last year's bronze medalist, was not so fortunate.

Officials refused the Soviet rider a re-run after he fell heavily in his second round contest with Frenchman Frank Depine and a photo-finish ruled the limping Guelachvili beaten by Spaniard Juan Alandete in the repechage.

Holder Connie Paraskevin of the United States booked a place in the women's sprint semifinals by beating Dutch hope Sandra Roling de Naef 2-4 in the best-of-three race quarter-finals.

West German Claudia Lommatzsch, third last year, also eased through against Italian Rosanna Piantoni.

French Pair Isabelle Gautheron and Isabelle Nicoloso filled the other two places.

Soviet diver retains title

ROME (R) — David Ambartsumian of the Soviet Union retained his European highboard diving title with an impeccable display from the 10-metre board here on Wednesday.

The Olympic Champion, diving with his left knee bandaged, was in a class of his own on a damp grey day, winning by more than 40 points from fellow Soviet Viacheslav Troshin.

Ambartsumian's brilliant performance won over the Italian fans, and the 27-year-old diver from Kafan responded by applauding them before his final dive.

Ambartsumian amassed 615.79 points from his 10 final dives, scoring over 70 three times and leaving all behind after taking the lead on his third dive.

Troshin compiled 563.10 earning the highest score of the afternoon — 77.676 — on his final dive to overhaul 18-year-old East German Steffen Haage from Halle, who totalled 559.41.

British double Commonwealth Champion Chris Snodde, a bronze medalist in the springboard final here two days ago, was second with two dives left but ended out of the medals in fourth place with 549.72 points.

Bulgarian Petar Georgiev, who won the springboard title, was a distant ninth in the 12-strong final.

Fourteen-year-old Astrid Strauss celebrated her senior debut in the East German team with a gold medal and a European record in the 400 metres freestyle.

Strauss and compatriot Anke Sonnenbrodt battled for the lead for much of the race before Strauss pulled away on the final length to win in 4:08.07, 0.18 seconds inside the European mark she set in Gera in June.

It was the second gold medal for the young East Berliner, who was in the victorious East German 4 x 200 metres freestyle relay squad. She also took the silver medal in the individual 200 freestyle on Tuesday.

Sonnenbrodt was second in 4:10.37 and Irina Laricheva, winner of five gold medals at last month's World Student Games, third in 4:12.90.

Sweden's Per Johansson retained his 100 metres freestyle title with a surprise victory over World

Champion Joerg Woithe of East Germany.

Woithe, the fastest qualifier, led at the halfway mark, but the 20-year-old Swede surged through on the return length to win by nine hundredths of a second. Johansson clocked 50.20 seconds, nowhere near Woithe's European record of 49.58.

Sergei Smiragin of the Soviet Union, who had to win swim-off against Britain's David Lowe to clinch the eighth final place, finished fast to take the bronze medal.

But they may have swept the board and smashed a host more records had altitude not hindered their longer-distance swimmers, says Canadian chief coach Trevor

Altitude problems dash games record hopes

CARACAS (R) — The star-studded American swimming team scooped all but four of the golds at the Panamerican Games here and set three sprint world records in the process.

But they may have swept the board and smashed a host more records had altitude not hindered their longer-distance swimmers, says Canadian chief coach Trevor

Tiffany. "Some of the events are just terrible," he said. "The sprints don't seem to be affected, but the times for the 200 metres are mediocre and the 400s are pretty awful."

The swimming events were held at the United Nations Park pool here, which is more than 800 metres (2,500 feet) above sea-level, enough to hit times over the long

and medium distances, he said.

Tiffany said long distance swimmers were worst affected. They were unable to start fast because they would have faced trouble getting enough oxygen.

At the 1979 Panamerican Games in Puerto Rico, Panamerican records were set in all 29 races. But 12 of those — eight women's records and four men's — remain untouched.

13 U.S. athletes quit Panamerican Games

CARACAS (R) — Thirteen U.S. track and field athletes flew home from the Panamerican Games Tuesday without competing.

A U.S. delegation spokesman said, Mike Moran said only long jumper Randy Williams gave an explanation, saying he wanted to be with his wife who had given birth to their child Monday night.

He said the others had checked out Tuesday morning without any explanation. The walkout came as organisers disqualified another four weightlifters for taking banned strength-building drugs, bringing the total now stripped of their medals to 11.

Doping tests carried out by a team of 22 West German scientists from Cologne found traces of illegal anabolic steroids in the men's urine, the Panamerican Sports Organisation (ODEPA) said.

Since receiving the first reports of anabolic steroids ODEPA has ordered that all medalists in all sports should be tested.

The track and field athletes had arrived at the end of last week with the athletics events in the two-week games scheduled to begin Tuesday.

The four weightlifters disqualified were Jeff Michels of the U.S., Chilean Jack Olliger, Enrique Montiel of Nicaragua and Venezuelan Jose Adames Paz.

Michels was stripped of the three gold medals he won last week. Olliger of three silvers and Montiel and Paz of two bronzes each.

Athletes, especially in the strength sports such as weightlifting, have been penalised and disqualified from international competitions for more than 10 years for taking steroids, an element similar to the male hormone which builds up muscles.

"We informed all our team members of the use of very sophisticated anti-doping equipment at the games and the possibility they might be tested," Moran said.

The Cuban and Canadian delegations, who had team members in the first list of disqualified weightlifters, have both supported ODEPA's action.

The U.S. delegation Tuesday issued a statement attacking use of the steroids and said the equipment used in the Panamerican Games for detecting the presence of banned substances by athletes was the most sophisticated yet.

Referring to the 13 who returned home the statement said it was up to the individual athlete to decide whether to compete or not.

"Their individual decisions to withdraw should not be taken as an implication of guilt, or interpreted in any similar manner," it said.

The athletes were Williams, shot putters Jesse Stewart and Ian Pyka, hammer throwers John McArdle and David McKenzie, triple jumper Mike Marlow, pole-vaulter Mike Tully, discus throwers Paul Bishop and Greg McSevery, javelin thrower Duncan Atwood, decathlon competitor Gary Bastion, 4 x 100 metres relay runner Brady Craine and 400 metres hurdler Patrick Mark.

A statement released in the United States by the U.S. Olympic Committee delegation to the

games deplored the use of drugs but made no comment on the American athletes' decision to return home.

"The United States Olympic Committee and the national governing bodies of amateur sports in the U.S. are solidly united in their common stance against the use, by any athlete, of drugs or other banned substances that would endanger the health of the performer for the purpose of increasing his or her performance or gaining a 'winning edge,'" the statement said.

"The decision to participate in the Panamerican Games is the personal choice of each athlete. This personal choice to compete is a cornerstone of the amateur sports philosophy in the United States."

"Several U.S. track and field athletes have chosen not to take part in the games after being selected for the team by the Athletic Congress, the national governing body for the sport in the United States. These athletes have departed Caracas and have returned to the United States," the committee said.

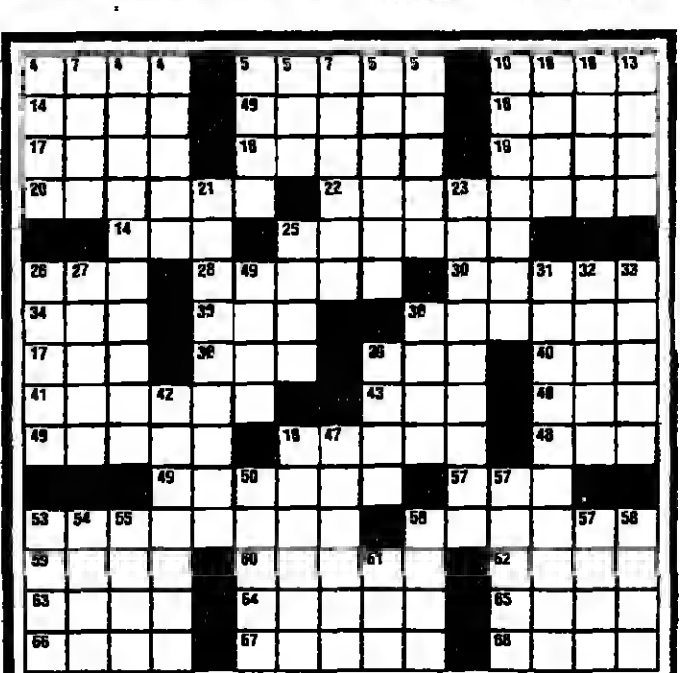
THE Daily Crossword by Lois Sidway

ACROSS	24 Teachers' grp.	44 Lawmaker: abbr.	10 Turncoat
1 Filter	25 Tried to rip open	45 Lab dish	11 Trumpet
5 Israeli dances	26 Outdoor game	46 "We all?"	12 Sung as —
10 Malt	28 Crowning glory?	48 Grass house	13 Carry
14 West Coast school letters	30 Upright	49 Flower	14 Nation's adversaries
15 — garde	31 Coats	51 A Gabor	21 Insured
16 Judicial attire	34 Tease	53 Sierra and ocher	23 Reprimanded
17 Some Vienna choristers	35 Terminus	56 Decrees	25 Young ones
18 Ballroom dance	36 Erode	58 Weaving device	26 The Von — family
19 In — (adignant)	37 Loving Latin word	60 Flowerpot fragment	27 Evangelist
20 Tattle	38 Certain investments	62 Card game	29 — 500
22 Airplane engines' coverings	39 Coal size	63 Silex	31 Rikety
	40 Actress	64 Fished for congers	32 Glig's good-bye
	41 Marvelous	65 Swampot	33 Slanted, British style
	43 — Alamos	66 Baton	36 Long time
		67 Unkempt	38 Entrusty
		68 Hollow stem	42 Stuffed

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

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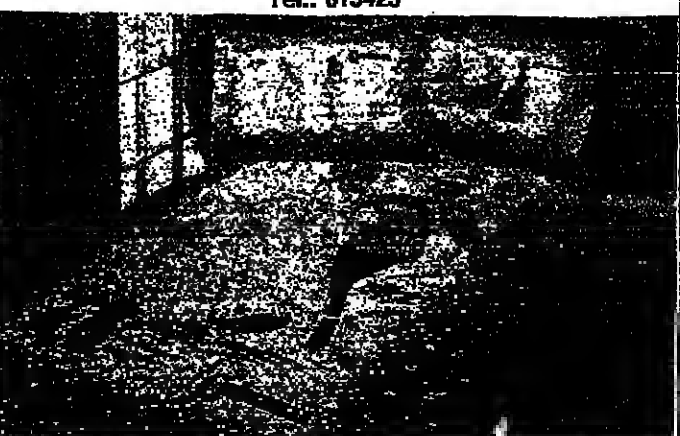
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ECONOMY

Central bankers to discuss IMF loan proposal in Basle

ROME (R) — Central bankers from the major industrial countries will discuss a proposed emergency loan to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) at a meeting of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) in Basle next month, a senior bank of Italy source said here Tuesday.

The plan, floated by IMF Managing Director Jacques De Larosiere, calls for members of the Group of 10 (G-10) industrial countries to lend \$3 billion to the IMF, with another \$3 billion expected from Saudi Arabia.

Economists said the IMF is likely to face a shortfall of \$6 to \$8 billion in its resources this year. The international lending agency has been increasingly called upon to provide assistance for developing countries like Mexico, Brazil and Argentina.

West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg Monday said the IMF was seeking to increase its resources from industrialised countries since a contribution from Saudi Arabia seemed likely to be less than the \$4 billion first hoped for.

Mr. Stoltenberg said that Saudi Arabia was prepared to make funds available only if accompanied by similar credits from industrialised nations.

The Italian bank source said the response of most industrialised countries was likely to be conditioned by the attitude of the United States, where congressional approval would be needed for participation in the loan operation.

"The Europeans, Japanese and Canadians may be unwilling to join in unless the U.S. contributes directly or indirectly," he said.

Italy is likely to be closely involved in negotiations on the proposed credit because Mr. Lamberto Dini, managing director of the Bank of Italy, is current chairman of the committee of Group of 10 deputies.

The Italian bank source said Mr. Dini would probably canvass the views of other central bankers at the regular monthly meeting of the BIS in Basle on Sept. 12 before deciding whether to call a meeting of the G-10 deputies for further discussion.

IMF officials are hoping to conclude loan arrangements by the end of September, when the fund holds its annual meeting in Washington.

Report says tin smuggling threatens market collapse

LONDON (R) — The international tin market could collapse if nothing is done to prevent massive smuggling of the metal in Southeast Asia, a report by the International Tin Council (ITC) said Tuesday.

The equivalent of some 16,500 tonnes of tin was smuggled in the region's tin-producing countries in the year since the ITC's 36 per cent cutback of export quotas in July 1982, the report said.

It said the delivery to world markets of such an addition to ITC export quotas had caused severe strains on the ITC buffer stock, which had had to find finance for an extra £140 million worth of tin.

At its present level of funding, and unless export control is stopped, the buffer stock would be unable to maintain the floor price of the metal and the market could collapse, the report added.

Concentrates containing about 9,700 tonnes of tin, probably originating from Thailand, were imported into Malaysia under false certificates, it said.

A further 6,700 tonnes, thought to be mainly from Malaysia, was smuggled into Singapore and either smelted there or shipped on in concentrate form.

Political decisions needed

The only way to prevent the smuggling was through political decisions backed by adequate powers, the report said.

All states importing tin in concentrates from Singapore, particularly ITC members, should be approached with a view to stopping the trade.

Permitted exports by ITC producers were limited to 92,800 tonnes in the year to June 30.

The report, instigated by the ITC and written by the deputy buffer stock manager, Mr. Bernard Engel, after a visit to Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, will be considered at an ITC meeting which begins in London on Sept. 20.

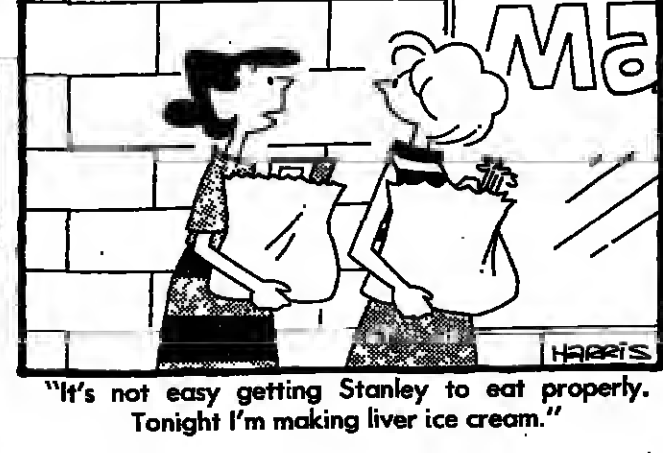
The ITC, formed in 1956 and grouping 19 members and the European community, operates an international tin agreement between producer and consumer nations.

It sets floor and ceiling prices, operates a buffer stock to stabilise prices and may regulate the exports of producing members.

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

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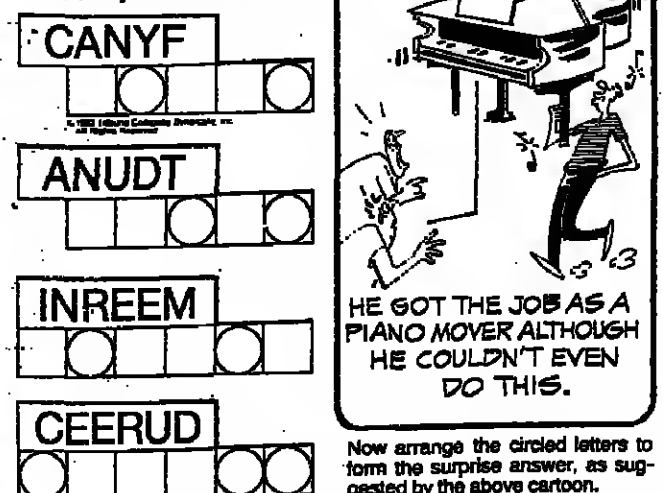


JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Saturday's Jumbles: BLOOD YOUNG LAWYER VELVET

Answer: What his curly hair was beginning to do—WAVE GOOD-BYE

UAE endorses Gulf Investment Corporation

ABU DHABI (R) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Zaid bin Sultan Al Nahayan has issued a federal decree endorsing the establishment of the Gulf Investment Corporation, the official Emirates news agency WAM reported Tuesday.

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) decided last November to set up the corporation to develop economic and financial resources in the six GCC states through investment in and outside the Gulf. Officials said the corporation, to be based in Kuwait, will have a capital of \$2.1 billion equally shared by the GCC states — the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman and Qatar.

The UAE cabinet recently approved payment of a first instalment of \$70 million with the remainder of the UAE's \$350 million share to be paid over the next four years.

Under the November agreement, any shareholding government may transfer up to 49 per cent of its shares to its nationals — individuals or companies.

The agreement also stipulates the corporation's profits and financial activities will be exempt from taxes and customs, and that the corporation's assets and properties are not liable to nationalisation or confiscation except for the purposes of enforcing a final sentence given by a competent judicial authority.

The corporation's board of directors will comprise two members representing each GCC state, one of them the minister responsible for financial affairs or any minister appointed by the government.

Belgrade clears way for new large credits

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia has repaid \$1.9 billion this year clearing the way for new financial credits, Deputy National Bank Governor Miodrag Veljkovic was quoted Tuesday as saying.

The repayments covered interest on all foreign credits and principal on those credits whose repayment has not been deferred, Mr. Veljkovic told the national news agency Tanjug.

National bank officials told Reuters earlier this month that a delayed \$2 billion loan to Yugoslavia from more than 600 Western commercial banks would be ready for signing in New York on Aug. 27.

The Yugoslav Federation, the National Bank and 19 Yugoslav commercial banks will sign the loan which comprises \$1.4 billion to refinance debt due this year and a \$600 million cash credit, the officials said.

The loan is part of a complex \$4.5 billion rescue plan mounted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, Western governments and commercial banks.

Riyal deposit rates steady

BAHRAIN (R) — Interest rates on large Saudi riyal deposits at offshore banks in Bahrain were unchanged to slightly higher in quiet trading, dealers said.

They said the slight firming of the rates was due to higher euro-dollar deposit rates and the consequent rise in the dollar overnight on exchange markets.

Foreign exchange brokers' fees likely to be cut in Bahrain

BAHRAIN (R) — Foreign exchange market brokerage fees in Bahrain, the highest in the world, are likely to be cut soon following negotiations between banks and brokers on the island, market sources said Wednesday.

The sources said an agreement on a new scale of fees which would reduce brokerage charges by up to 25 per cent appears to be close and could be implemented within a few months.

The agreement would be the culmination of negotiations which started about five months ago between a committee of the Bahrain Bankers Society, on which Arab, British, U.S., Dutch and Japanese banks are represented, and the six brokers on the island.

High brokers' fees have long been a cause of complaint among bankers in Bahrain, who say the

charges have inhibited the growth of the country as a world foreign exchange centre.

But the complaints have become more forceful as bank profits have been squeezed as a result of a drop in the Gulf states' oil revenues and as business has slowed in the aftermath of the collapse last year of Kuwait's unofficial stock market.

Banks have also found they can increasingly circumvent brokers and deal directly with other banks through the Reuters dealing system, introduced into the Middle East in April last year, and other telecommunications advances.

Brokers have justified their fee scale by citing the costs of operating in Bahrain.

Heavy communications and office expenses and the high costs of setting up highly-paid expatriate

brokers in the Gulf have warranted fees which sharply exceed those in other centres, the brokers have argued.

In spot currency transactions, brokers in Bahrain charge \$50 for every \$1 million in deals involving European currencies and \$40 for every \$1 million in those involving local currencies such as the Saudi riyal.

According to dealers here, this compared with fees of 25 Swiss francs per \$1 million in Switzerland, 25 marks for every \$1 million in West Germany and £6 for every £1 million in London.

Bahrain brokers charge a fixed one-third of one per cent to both lender and borrower in deposit transactions, compared with one-fifth of one per cent in London.

Fees for brokers to arrange cur-

rency swap transactions are also higher than elsewhere, dealers said.

Short-dated currency swap transactions are charged with reference to a sliding scale, while longer-period deals are charged at a fixed rate.

As well as reducing the flat fees to banks, the sources said a new agreement would include a sliding scale to lower the costs of arranging large spot currency deals through brokers.

Any agreement must be approved by the Bahrain Monetary Agency and ratified by the Bankers Society and the six brokers, Charles Fulton (Gulf), Kirkland Whittaker (Bahrain), Marshalls (Bahrain) Limited, R.P. Martin (Bahrain), Tullet and Riley (Bahrain) Company and the United Arab Broking Company.

U.S. leads rise in output of crude steel

BRUSSELS (R) — World production of crude steel rose 3.9 per cent in July above its depressed level of one year ago, with United States output jumping 20.7 per cent, according to official figures released Wednesday.

The Brussels-based International Iron and Steel Institute said in a monthly bulletin that Japan increased production by 2.6 per cent over July 1982, but the European community's output dropped 2.1 per cent.

Performance of community states varied widely. Production dropped 7.6 per cent in Italy and 4.6 per cent in West Germany, but in Britain it picked up by 5.2 per cent while France registered a 1.5 per cent rise.

Institute officials said the disparity in European community results was surprising.

The West German figure was disappointingly low, but economic activity in British appeared to be picking up quickly from last year's very low levels.

Data from 29 countries covering almost all output in the non-communist world showed total July production at 32.2 million tonnes, with European community output of 8.6 million tonnes, U.S. 5.2 million tonnes and Japan 8.2 million tonnes.

July was the second consecutive month in which crude steel output was higher than a year ago.

S. Korea confident it can service foreign debts

SEOUL (R) — South Korea, whose \$37 billion foreign debt is the fourth largest among developing countries, says bankers have no reason to fear for their money.

Finance Minister Kang Kyong-Shik is confident South Korea will not slide into the financial crisis now being seen in many South American countries for he says the nation is well able to keep up repayments on its external debt.

Asked in an interview with Reuters if he were worried that South Korea might be put in the same position as Brazil which is seeking fresh funds to help repay an estimated \$90 billion foreign debt, Mr. Kang said: "The sheer size of the debt is not that important."

"The name of Korea has often appeared in the international press together with Mexico, Brazil and Argentina. Sometimes Korea was even blended with them as the New Gang of Four," he said.

He added: "Although it is true that Korea owes a lot of money to foreign countries, to treat Korea as one of these countries with serious debt service problems is like assuming countries with the largest balance of payments deficits, such as the United States, are countries with the most serious balance of payments problems."

"What is important is whether an economy has the capacity to service the debt or not," he said. Mr. Kang said that compared with Brazil, which had to allocate 68 per cent of its income for foreign debt repayments and Mexico whose debt service ratio was 56

per cent, South Korea's 15.5 per cent figure was nothing to worry about.

"As long as we can manage our economy in such a way that we can service these debts then I don't think we have to worry too much about it," the minister said.

South Korea's foreign debt was run up over the past 20 years because, as Mr. Kang explained, the country had insufficient domestic capital available to finance major development projects such as the modernisation of textile, shipbuilding and auto plants and new hydro-electric projects.

The economy is also burdened by having to import all its oil needs and was badly hit by the oil price shocks of the 1970s which pushed prices up from \$2.59 a barrel in 1973 to \$28 a barrel in 1980.

"Thus our foreign debt continuously accumulated, and particularly after the second oil shock, it almost doubled," Mr. Kang said.

The recent drop in world oil prices is likely to ease the burden on the economy and officials, who are now restructuring the present five-year plan, estimate the country's foreign debt will be around \$45 billion by the end of 1986, compared to the original estimate of \$64.5 billion.

Mr. Kang said the government also planned to reduce the current debt service ratio to 13.7 per cent by 1986 by continuously improving the current account balance.

"By 1986 the government expects the current account balance to reach near equilibrium," the minister said.

Mr. Kang said South Korea's relatively good economic performance in recent years had been achieved "through spontaneous cooperation among the government, business and people."

Mr. Kang said the government had carried out tight but flexible monetary policies and the business sector had intensified efforts to increase productivity and improve the quality of products.

He said wage earners had endured relatively low wage rises during 1980 and 1981 and farmers had accepted relatively small increases in grain purchase prices.

He noted that the inflation rate dropped to seven per cent in 1982 from 21 per cent in 1981 and 29 per cent in 1980 and added that

the government expected it to fall this year to around three to four per cent.

Mr. Kang's confidence reflected that of the Korea Development Institute, a government-backed think tank, which said in a recent report there was little reason for undue concern over Korea's ability to keep up repayments on its foreign debt unless there was a further deterioration in world financial markets.

A separate report by the International Monetary Fund last March said the country's debt servicing capacity would depend in the medium-term on the external trade environment and the implementation of domestic policies to increase productivity and promote a more efficient allocation of resources.

Rabat invites creditor banks for talks on debt rescheduling

BAHRAIN (R) — Morocco Wednesday invited its main creditor banks to debt rescheduling talks in Rabat next month, banking sources said.

They said the meeting, scheduled to start Sept. 9, would cover the rescheduling of the country's long- and medium-term debts to international banks.

The telex inviting the banks to the talks, sent by the Moroccan Finance Ministry, said the International Monetary Fund (IMF) would attend the meeting. It was not immediately clear which commercial banks would be represented.

The country's short-term debts would be excluded from the talks, the sources said.

They could not immediately say how much debt Morocco wanted to reschedule, although some bankers' estimates put its medium- and long-term debt close to \$10 billion.

Monetary sources in Washington said Tuesday the IMF had reached tentative agreement to provide Morocco with about \$300 million, and funds could become available next month.

The country, with an oil import bill of about \$1 billion a year, has already introduced austerity measures, which include public spending cuts and higher taxation, to curb a large balance of payments deficit.

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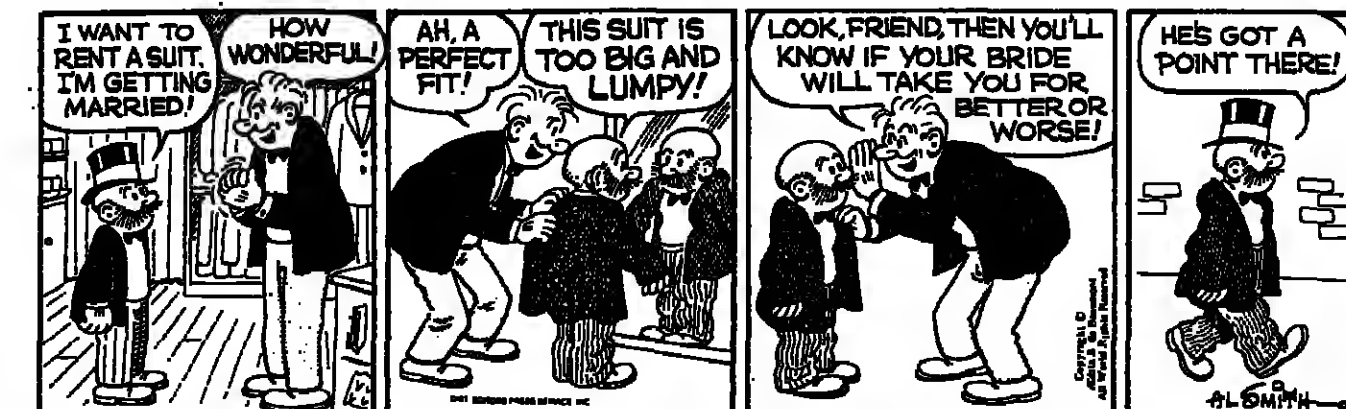
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Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed lower in extension of Tuesday's falls, although some leaders were above the day's lows, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 was down 6.7 at 717.3.

The market drifted easier Wednesday morning on small selling, the lower Wall Street close and a forecast that U.K. economic recovery may fade next year. Some leaders which also fell heavily Tuesday met cheap buying, however, and ended above the lows. ICI, for example, was down 2p at 524 after 518.

Dealers said the market was ready for a fall after touching record levels this week, adding trade was quiet ahead of the holiday weekend. Golds and U.S. shares also fell.

Government bonds rallied strongly from their morning lows as U.S. bonds opened higher. Long dates lost around 1/8 point in late trading on news of a larger than expected U.K. trade deficit in July, however. Prices ended little changed on the day having shown falls of as much as 3/4 point earlier, dealers said.

London Brick added 2 1/2p at 86. It reported higher half year results, and said it does not intend to make a new offer for Istock Johnson, which fell 5p at 159. Pearl Assurance was 5p down at 702, above the 699 low after interim results.

Irish oils again fell heavily, with Atlantic Resources down 75p at 280. Lashco fell 12p to 345 after Tuesday's interims.

WORLD

Congressman says Reagan should reconsider planned visit to the Philippines

MANILA (R) — A U.S. congressman said Wednesday President Reagan should not decide whether to go ahead with a planned trip to the Philippines until further information was available on the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Congressman Stephen Solarz, chairman of the House of Representatives subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific affairs, interrupted a tour of South East Asia to return to Manila and express condolences to the widow and family of Mr. Aquino, a personal friend.

Asked about a White House statement that Washington was not considering cancelling Mr. Reagan's November visit because of the killing, he told Reuters: "It would be premature to make

any final decision at this time until further information is made available on the murder."

Mr. Solarz said he was not in the Philippines to mount an investigation into Sunday's airport murder of Mr. Aquino, who was the main political rival of President Ferdinand Marcos.

"I am here just to pay tribute to a good friend and a great democrat and to express my shock and sadness to Sen. Aquino's family," he said.

Mr. Solarz said that if President

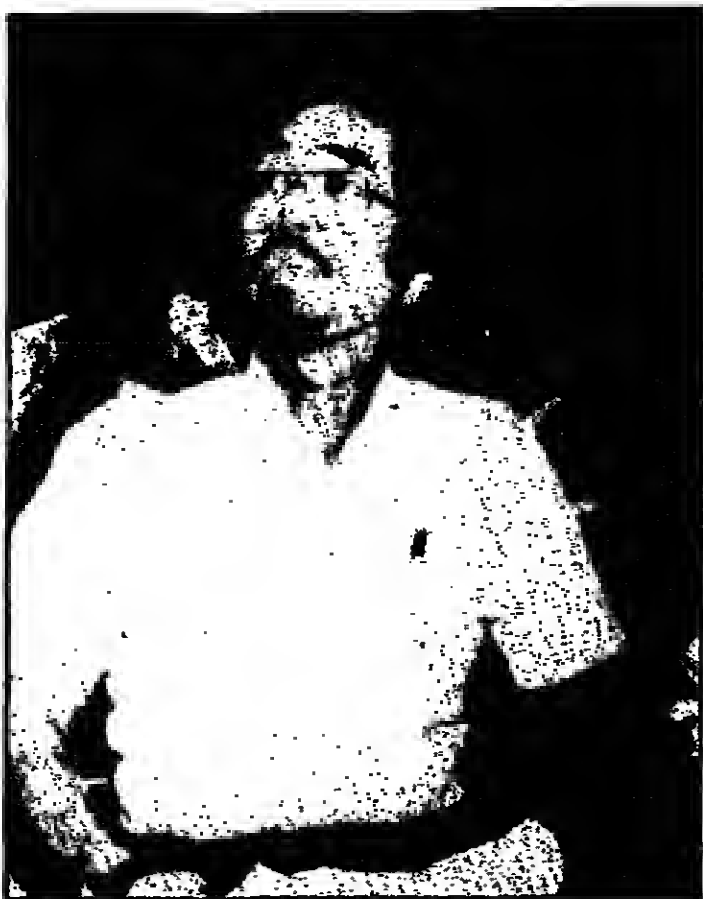
Marcos wanted to see him, he would make himself available.

Mr. Solarz said in Bangkok on Sunday that President Reagan should cancel his visit if evidence emerged of Philippines government involvement in the assassination — something which Mr. Marcos has strenuously denied.

The congressman made a three-day visit to the Philippines last week and had talks with government leaders, including Mr. Marcos.

Mr. Solarz said he would visit Mr. Aquino's home Wednesday, where the former senator's body lies, to pay his last respects.

Mr. Aquino's widow, Corason, and two children are expected to return to Manila Wednesday night from the United States to make funeral arrangements.



Japanese freelance journalist Kiyoshi Wakamiya

Aquino's friend says he may ask Qadhafi to help

TOKYO (R) — A Japanese journalist who claims Philippines security men shot opposition leader Benigno Aquino says he may ask Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to help establish his case.

The Philippines government Tuesday denied Japanese press reports quoting freelance journalist Kiyoshi Wakamiya as saying he saw Mr. Aquino shot by security men at Manila airport and not by the gunman officially described as the assassin.

Wakamiya flew with Mr. Aquino from Taipei to Manila on Sunday and said he saw the shooting. In an article Wednesday in a weekly magazine published by the Sanki Shimbun newspaper, Wakamiya repeated his uncorroborated allegation first made at a Tokyo press conference on Monday.

In a statement accompanying the article Wakamiya said that if the Japanese and United States governments did not try to get to the truth "I, Kiyoshi Wakamiya, as a friend of Mr. Aquino, will fly to Libya to appeal to Cpl. Qadhafi."

Wakamiya said in the statement: "I am convinced that the shooting of Mr. Benigno Aquino was a planned and organized murder by the Philippines government, President Marcos and his wife."

Although Wakamiya originally said on Monday that he saw two of three security officers who took Mr. Aquino from the plane shoot him in the head at point-blank range, Wednesday's article did not say specifically that he had seen the shooting.

Police face uphill battle against mafia

ROME (R) — The mafia will not be defeated before the year 2000 at the earliest, the special commissioner charged with fighting the criminal network said in an interview published Wednesday.

Emmanuele de Francesco told the Rome daily La Repubblica the authorities had inflicted heavy blows on the Sicily-based mafia in the past year, but it remained powerfully entrenched and still benefited from influential political connections.

"To beat the mafia will take 20-25 years. The year 2000 would be a minimum target, if we are all firm and constant in our commitment," he said.

De Francesco was charged by the state with tackling the mafia following the murder last September of top anti-mafia policeman Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa.

At least 150 people died in mafia violence last year as rival clans battled for control of the multi-million-dollar heroin trade it controls. The violence has continued unabated this year.

Nazi-era case revived

KLEVE, West Germany (R) — A retired schoolteacher is to be charged with being an accessory to the murder of German Communist Party chairman Ernst Thaelmann in a Nazi concentration camp almost 40 years ago, judicial authorities said.

Thaelmann, who was the communist presidential candidate in 1925 and 1932, was arrested in 1933 after Nazi leader Adolf Hitler seized power, and sent to the notorious Buchenwald camp.

In 1962 his widow Rosa filed criminal charges alleging he was murdered by a firing squad.

The Cologne-based central office for the pursuit of Nazi mass crimes in concentration camps has now filed charges alleging that 71-year-old Wolfgang Otto was a member of the Buchenwald firing squad that killed Thaelmann.

Illegal video sales flourish in Soviet Union despite recent official crackdown

MOSCOW (R) — When the mid-night video show began at a sleazy bar on the Soviet Union's Black Sea coast, the customers knew what to expect — "sex, supermen and sadism."

At 511 roubles (\$70) a head the audience was guaranteed the latest in Western pornography, supplied by an underground syndicate based in Moscow.

But the illegal firm which supplied video recorders and pirated tapes to clients across the Soviet Union ran into trouble when a girl suffered a nervous breakdown after watching an uncensored film. The newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya, which reported in April that Soviet authorities had smashed the video firm, said Wednesday that its ringleader had been sentenced to eight years imprisonment.

The newspaper said the firm enjoyed the protection of a police inspector who guarded its secret recording studio in Moscow "like the apple of his eye."

V. Sevryugov, the boss of the syndicate, relaxed by pinning 100-rouble notes to the wall and throwing a knife at them and boasted that he employed his own masseur, bath attendant and bod-

eguard. Sovetskaya Rossiya said the West was trying to encourage circulation of uncensored films among impressionable Soviet audiences in order to undermine communist morality.

The films shown sometimes included "open slander on our history and our current policies" as well as Swedish sex films and Hollywood thrillers, the newspaper added.

Russians say that despite the arrest of Sevryugov's gang last year, Western video tapes are still in wide circulation in Moscow and there are underground libraries which hire out uncensored films. The black market flourishes because there are no officially made Soviet videotapes for hire or sale.

The films are shown in private apartments to people who pay five roubles a head or more. To ensure discretion, admission is by invitation only.

Video recorders are brought into the country by Soviet citizens who travel abroad and by foreign students who resell them at a profit of several thousand roubles.

The Soviet Union has produced its own recorders using open-reel

tapes but quality has been poor.

Woman star rapped

MOSCOW (R) — A Russian woman pop star who favours scant clothing and sings while standing on her head was told by a Moscow newspaper Wednesday to clean up her act.

An indignant report in the city's evening paper said Katya Surzhikova spiced up her rock songs with acrobatic feats and roared out her final number while performing a headstand.

To make things worse, she was clad in clothes which would have looked skimpy on a beach, it complained.

Reminding the singer that all artists had to adhere to "aesthetic norms" the daily called on state concert organisers to make her tone down her act or keep her off the stage.

The report was the latest evidence of a major clampdown on pop music in the Soviet Union, where a number of prominent groups have been banned in the past few weeks after being condemned as decadent and Western-influenced.

Pershing test postponed

WASHINGTON (R) — The engine of the troubled Pershing II missile is being X-rayed in a search for faults and a test flight scheduled for this month has been postponed until September, the Pentagon said Tuesday.

But Pentagon spokesman Walter Coulson said the missiles will be deployed as scheduled in West Germany in December.

In 16 previous flight tests, the Pershing had five mishaps including two explosions and one case where the weapon widely missed its target.

An army spokesman said the difficulties prolonged the test schedule but will not change deployment plans for the Pershings, capable of hitting Soviet targets 10 minutes after launch from West Germany.

The next test Pershing has been moved around by troops, and the rocket's engine is being X-rayed to see whether shocks from gro-

und transport has damaged it.

Under a 1979 NATO agreement, nine Pershings will be deployed in West Germany in December, the first of 572 missiles to be based in Britain, Belgium, Holland, Italy, and West Germany.

When deployment is completed, the 108 Pershing II and 464 cruise missiles will match Soviet SS-20 medium-range nuclear weapons.

As the plan has met widespread opposition in Western Europe, U.S. officials appeared determined not to give opponents an advantage by letting the deployment schedule slip.

Earlier this month, army undersecretary James Ambrose, asked about test failures involving the Pershing II, told reporters "We will not deploy this kind of weapon" until its probability of success in combat is 80 or 90 per cent.

FDP tries to overcome challenges

BONN (Dad) — West Germany's Free Democrats (FDP) have brought new blood into the party leadership and set up a policy commission as part of plans to ensure internal consolidation.

In autumn last year the FDP quit the Bonn coalition led by Social Democratic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and formed a new coalition with the Christian Democrats, led by CDU Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Last March the new coalition went to the polls and won by a convincing majority. The CDU/CSU polled 48.8 per cent, the FDP 6.7 per cent of votes cast. The Free Democrats needed to poll five per cent to ensure political survival in the Bonn Bundestag. They did better than many had expected.

Yet FDP leaders feel strenuous efforts are still needed to ensure a future for the Free Democrats. They have fared miserably in state assembly elections nearly all over the country in recent years.

The next state assembly elections are in Hesse and Bremen on Sept. 25. For the FDP they will be a clear pointer to how far the process of consolidation has progressed.

Free Democrats go to the polls pledging continuity in Bonn foreign policy, which they define as international peace policy. Their leader, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, is vice-chancellor and foreign minister in Mr. Kohl's cabinet.

2 Soviets killed in Mozambique

MAPUTO (R) — Two Soviet technicians have been killed and 24 kidnapped by rebels in central Mozambique, Soviet sources here said Wednesday.

An unknown number of Mozambicans were also seized in the raid on Sunday on a tantalite mine at Morrumb, in the province of Zambezia, they said. Local militiamen tried to fight off the rebel attack but were overwhelmed.

No further details were available and there was no official comment.

Zambezia is one of the most troubled areas of Mozambique, where rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (RNM) have been fighting the Marxist government of President Samora Machel virtually since independence in 1975.

The government accuses South Africa of backing the rebels. Pretoria denies it.

The rebels have concentrated their attacks on roads, railways, bridges, ports and development projects.

Mr. Machel says the campaign is aimed at destroying the impoverished country's economy and driving off the foreign aid specialists it desperately needs for development.

Several technicians, mainly from Portugal, have been killed or kidnapped in the past two years. The kidnappers have usually been released unharmed after varying periods in captivity.

Six Bulgarians were seized late last year but were rescued after two months by Mozambican security forces.

Oil scandal sweeps Venezuela

CARACAS (R) — The head of Venezuela's state oil company pledged to end corruption in his firm after an espionage scandal swept the industry.

Gen. Rafael Alfonso Ravard, head of the state-owned Petroleos de Venezuela (PDVSA), told a news conference that 10 oil executives had been arrested on suspicion of passing confidential information to competitors.

Police said five more oil officials had been detained on similar sus-

picion and another four people, including two Americans, were being watched in connection with the scandal.

No names have been released. Gen. Alfonso said the officials apparently sold market details on PDVSA's oil product sales which gave an advantage to competitors in bidding for cargoes of Venezuelan oil products.

Later this week a new president and board of directors are due to be announced for a two-year term.

NEWS IN BRIEF

2 Nicaraguans jailed for sabotage

MANAGUA (R) — Two Nicaraguans have been sentenced here to 30 years in prison on charges of planning to dynamite a platform occupied by government leaders. One of the men, Silvio Robelo Ortiz, is a close relative of Nicaraguan rebel leader Alfonso Robelo, who is fighting from Costa Rica to topple the leftwing Sandinista government here. Ortiz was arrested last January. The other man was identified as Abraham Osorio Salazar. Both were charged by a counter-revolutionary crimes tribunal with having explosives, detonators and remote-control triggering devices. The charges said they planned to use the equipment to blow up a platform on which government leaders were due to stand at a function in the capital's 19th of July Plaza. Seven other people accused of aiding in the plan received sentences of between seven and 20 years in prison. All were charged with acting under orders from Robelo's Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE).

Salvador rebels release mayor

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Salvadorean guerrillas have released a mayor they kidnapped in a northern town four days ago, military and civic officials said Tuesday. The guerrillas dropped off Jose Perfidio Calles, 50, at his home in La Laguna, 80 kilometres north of the capital. He was in good health, officials said. Perfidio Calles is a member of the right-wing National Republican Alliance party. The leftist guerrillas still hold another mayor, Jose Ovidio Fuentes, 56, kidnapped in the same area of Chalatenango Province on Aug. 20.

Czech church leader raps government

VIENNA (R) — The head of the Roman Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia has accused the communist authorities of discriminating against believers and restricting religious freedom and activity, the Austrian Catholic news agency Kathpress reported Wednesday. Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, 84-year-old archbishop of Prague, lodged the complaints in a letter to the government's secretary of state for church affairs, Vladimir Janku, calling for a fundamental change in state policy on religion. Kathpress said, The agency, which has close contacts with Catholics in East Europe, said Cardinal Tomasek wrote to Janku following a Czechoslovak television programme on church and state which the cardinal said portrayed believers as fools and contained untrue and insulting statements.

Japan, China to discuss atomic energy

TOKYO (R) — Japan and China are likely to discuss future cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy at a ministerial conference in Peking early next month, foreign ministry officials said Wednesday. They said Japan was ready to discuss the issue at the three-day conference starting on Sept. 4 if China formally confirmed its intention to join the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), China's admittance to the agency, possibly in October, would be welcomed as a contribution to nuclear non-proliferation and clear the way for Sino-Japanese cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy, the officials said.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Etkens

BRUTISHNESS

By Doretha E. Skipp

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12 Up
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3 Sundry
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5 French marshal
6 An Omelette
7 Vast expanse
8 Like a razor's edge
9 Swelling love song
10 Name in comics
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13 Shilling, for short
14 Avocado
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Diagramless

19 X 19, by Mary C. Whitten

ACROSS
1 Outline
2 Down
3 School org.
4 Table spread
5 Nimbus
6 Pinhead
7 Persepolis
8 German
9 Interjection
10 Was brave
11 Ten dance
12 A Gershwin
13 Brooks or Ott
14 Gullible
15 Photograph
16 Join
17 Paraffin
18 New Zealand
19 Nimbus
20 Pinhead
21 Persepolis
22 German
23 Interjection
24 Was brave
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26 A Gershwin
27 Brooks or Ott
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91 Persepolis
92 German
93 Interjection
94 Was brave
95 Ten dance
96 A Gershwin
97 Brooks or Ott
98 Gullible
99 Photograph
100 Join

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2 Famous name in golf
3 Sundry
4 Care
5 French marshal
6 An Omelette
7 Vast expanse
8 Like a razor's edge
9 Swelling love song
10 Name in comics
11 Orient
12 Key
13 Shilling, for short
14 Avocado
15 Piedmont
16 Capital
17 Tibetan ox
18 Kind of culture
19 "I am" or "I was"
20 The hunted
21 Judge's seat
22 Jump
23 Soprano
24 Lehmann
25 Harder to find
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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South vulnerable, you hold:
♠AK873 ♠AJ96 ♣A8 ♦72
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
2 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass
What action do you take?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AKQ65 ♠AQ963 ♣5 ♦Q2
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
What action do you take?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQJ5 ♠K7 ♦AK106 ♠A98
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East